LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus, 25: 10.

VOL. III. HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1844. NO. 28.

Moral Department.

TO THE FRIENDS OF ANTI SLAVERY MISSIONS.

'Go ye into the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.' Such was the command of the Redeemer of men to His eleven chosen disciples, on the mount in Galilee, immediately previous to His ascension into Heaven. The injunction is virtually binding upon all His disciples in every age and nation, to the second coming of their Lord. Like the apostles they are obliged, literally or in spirit, to go forth, laboring 'in season and out of season' to win souls to Christ.

Some may choose to enter the foreign missionary field; others devote themselves to home missions; and the rest, while laboring in their secular callings, devote a portion of their gains, their time, and their prayers, in furtherance of the 'great commission.' None are excused. Christianity is a missionary enterprise. Every Christian, like the divine founder of his religion, should be a missionary. Inaction or lukewarmness, in a real disciple of the blessed Jesus, is an anomaly. A man cannot be a slothful or covetous Christian.

The missionary spirit is especially incumbent upon the children of the pilgrims—the descendants of those who forsook houses, and brethren, and sisters, and children, and lands, and native homes, for the sake of Jesus.

Christian abolitionists, in an especial manner, need to be put in remembrance of the last direction of their ascended Lord, and to be stirred up to duty on this subject. Their hearts have been so grieved at the conduct of the Missionary Boards in this land, at their fellowshipping slave holders as Christians in good and regular standing, receiving, and even soliciting the gains of oppression, employing slave-holding missionaries, and in various ways countenancing that horrid system of heathenish oppression that prevails to such a fearful extent in the U. States, that they have of late stood aloof, in a greater or less degree, from missionary efforts, especially from those connected with the heathen of foreign countries.—They could not conscientiously contribute to sustain foreign missionary boards that had such unhallowed connection with heathenism at home. They have, therefore, to a considerable extent, ceased to give to foreign missionary associations, and have bestowed their offerings wherever they could do it in accordance with their views of obligation, if indeed they have not in many instances, withheld their contributions entirely from missionary enterprises.

Organizations now exist that afford an opportunity to all who cannot conscientiously give to Missionary Boards connected with slavery, to bestow their offerings where they will reach the heathen through channels uncontaminated with the blood of the slave, and upon which does not rest the frown of Him who has said, 'I hate robbery for burnt-offering.' Let no Christian abolitionist then, of any name or denomination hesitate any longer. The obligation is plain. The Lord Jesus Christ expects that every one will do his duty. Let it be seen that we have refrained from giving to the old missionary Boards, not from indifference to the cause—not from a pretence that we could not suffer our contributions to be mixed with the gains of oppression, but from high conscientious duty—from regard to the purity of religion and the honor of Christ.

We are anxious that all should consider that Christian character at home is elevated by foreign missions—that Christian union is promoted by such efforts—that civilization is every where produced by the influence of Christianity—that commerce is promoted wherever missions strike root—that education always accompanies enlightened missionary efforts—that the character of the American people is raised wherever the Gospel is carried and promulgated in its purity—that humanity is promoted by the extension of the Gospel—that Infidelity is lessened wherever the cross is planted—that idolatry is abolished wherever the knowledge of the one only living and true God is known—that just laws, a sound morality, a spirit of prayer, an observance of the Lord's Day, the promotion of science and literature, the elevation of women, the extinction of oppression, naturally and every where result from judicious missionary operations. Above all, it behoves Christian abolitionists to reflect that God is eminently glorified by missions established and carried on upon Gospel principles.*

Our Divine Lord will be pleased while we devote time and money for the removal of heathenism in our own land, to see that we are not unmindful of the heathen in foreign countries; and it cannot be supposed, for a moment, by any judicious or experienced Christian, that benefactions for foreign objects will lessen our ability to advance the cause of freedom at home. In this matter it is true that withholding doth not enrich, nor doth giving impoverish. The Lord will bless us in basket and in store, if, faithfully acting as his stewards, we distribute liberally the goods with which he has entrusted us.

'He that soweth little, shall reap little; and he that soweth plenteously, shall reap plenteously. Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be ready to give, and glad to distribute; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may attain eternal life. To do good and to distribute forget not; for with such sacrifice God is well pleased. Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?'

But donations in money, or the bestowment of labor, on behalf of missionary enterprise, will be of little worth unless we accompany them with fervent prayer. At an early period of the anti slavery contest in this country, it was recommended that the last Monday evening in every month be set apart as a monthly concert, to pray for the enslaved and for the free people of color. These concerts have been regularly observed in many places, though it is feared they have in too many communities fallen into neglect. It is to be hoped that they will be revived, and that heathens abroad, as well as at home, will be remembered by Christian abolitionists, when they assemble in concerts of prayer, as well as when they go to the throne of grace in the social circle, at the family altar, or in the closet.† *'Remember them in bonds as bound with them. Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name He will give it you.'*

For the Executive Committee of the
Union Missionary Society.
LEWIS TAPPAN, Secretary.

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*These thoughts have been ably and eloquently put forth and enforced by the Rev. John Harris, of England, a member of the late General Anti-Slavery Convention to London, in his work entitled 'The Great Commission; or the Christian Church constituted and charged to carry the Gospel to the World'—a volume that might profitably be read by every Christian abolitionist in the land.

† At Birmingham, England, in a Baptist congregation, the last Monday evening in every month has been observed for many years as a concert of prayer for the enslaved, with particular reference to the enslaved in the United States.

THE CILLEY DUEL.

It must be remembered by every citizen of this country, who pays the least attention to those circumstances which involve the character of its public men, that during the last Congress, Henry A. Wise, standing in his place, distinctly charged Henry Clay with being the instigator and author of the duel in which Johnathan Cilley lost his life. As it appears from the statement of Wise on that occasion, Graves himself was averse to sending the challenge, but was driven to it, by the urgency of Clay, who even took such an interest in the affair as to write the challenge himself, and prescribed such rules for the management of the contest, as should cut off all chance of reconciliation upon the ground. Nothing but murder, could satisfy the cool and malignant vengeance of Henry Clay.

Let us look for a moment at the occasion of the duel. James Watson Webb, one of the most unprincipled political profligates in the land, had sent a challenge to Jonathan Cilley, for words spoken in debate. Graves had consented to be the bearer of it. Cilley refused to accept it on the ground that he did not consider Webb a gentleman. This saying Graves at first inclined to consider an imputation upon himself. Cilley explained, declaring that he designed no imputation upon him whatever. It is in evidence, from Mr. Wise, that Graves was disposed to be satisfied with this explanation, but that Clay declared that it would not answer, wrote a challenge for Graves, urged him to go upon the field, and induce Wise, very much against his better judgment to accompany him as his second. Mr. Clay then calmly awaited in his room, the intelligence of the assassination, which his instruments had gone out to perpetrate.—He knew that the death of one of the parties must be the result, for he had himself dictated instructions to Graves and his seconds, under which, no matter how many shots had been exchanged, the fight must go on, until Cilley branded himself a liar, or one of the parties had fallen. He knew too, that Graves was an excellent marksman, and that the chances were ten to one that the affair would terminate precisely as it did, in the murder of Cilley.

Did Clay regard the misunderstanding between Graves and Cilley, as an affair of such importance, that a contest of life and death could alone dispose of it? We do not believe it. Cilley, able and fearless as he was, had dared to comment upon Henry Clay's singular connection with the U. States Bank, as its pensioned attorney, at a time when he was its leading champion upon the floor of the American Senate. He had dared to present that hireling attitude in the same view with the change of his opinion as to the constitutionality of a national Bank. From that moment a deadly malignity rankled in the heart of the demagogue who now aspires to control the destinies of a moral people, which was never satisfied till the bloody corpse of Jonathan Cilley was wrapped in the cerements of the grave, till the astounding news that the loved husband and father—absent in the discharge of the duties of an honorable station—in the midst of health and strength and usefulness—had been coldly and brutally slaughtered, was passing on the wings of the wind to his wife and children.

Even when Clay, when Secretary of State, in open violation of the Constitution he had sworn to support, challenged a feeble and old man to mortal combat for words spoken in debate—even when he fired with deliberate aim upon the same John Randolph, who was too noble to fire upon him, because he had a wife and children—even then appeared far more to his credit than in this affair, his connection with which, he so long kept in studious concealment. When he went out to fire upon the grey hairs of the orator of Roanoke, he risked his own life, though in the hands of an antagonist too generous to take it, and took the shameful responsibility upon himself. But in the butchery of Cilley, he sent others to do the deed, to incur the danger, to bear the whole responsibility, while he, coward like, having projected every act of the tragedy designed to wreak his own vengeance awaited the result out of harm's way, in the security of his own apartments—ready to testify his pleasure when the result was made known to him, and ready also to require from all his instruments, a concealment of his agency as its originator.

Such is the purport of the public statement of Wise, in relation to this transaction—a statement which Mr. Clay has never presumed to contradict. And now the question arises whether the man, whose hands are stained with the guilt of a murder perpetrated by his procurement—whose guilty conscience will not permit him to deny one iota of its horrid details when publicly charged upon him by his accomplice, shall ever be supported by a virtuous people, to pollute the highest office known in the government.

Political Department.

J. G. WHITTIER'S LETTER.

The Liberty Party in the Third District, were somewhat afflicted with Mr. Whittier's refusal to stand longer as their candidate for Congress. But as he felt restrained by his position, in the use of his eloquent pen, the friends of the cause through the country will not regret the course he has taken. The following extract is from a letter he addressed to the Convention, called to nominate a candidate in his place:

"The present is indeed a time for the friends of the slave to "thank God and take courage." Steady, uncompromising fidelity to our principles in the use of our elective franchise, during the past three years, has already wrought a marvellous change in favor of the great cause of human Freedom. The passage of the Latimer Bill—the repeal of the anti-marriage Law, that last relict of the old Slave-code of the State—the Resolves of the last session asking an alteration of the Constitution, repealing that clause which enables the South to send into Congress twenty representatives of slave property—are among the indications in our State, of the growing influence of our principles and consistent practice. If we look to Congress, we note a similer progress. We are wringing from the reluctant and robber-hands of slaveholders and their Northern allies, the Right of Petition, of which we have been deprived for the last ten years. Terrified by the growing strength of the Liberty vote in all sections of the free States, the recently elected members of congress, dare not trample on our petitions, as their predecessors have done; but are constrained to acknowledge our right to be heard. Leading politicians, and party editors are making loud professions of their zeal for Northern rights, and *abstract* abolition. Men who mobbed us five years ago for being *abolitionists*, now pride themselves in the name of *Whig* abolitionists, and *Democratic* abolitionists. Up to the very hour when we saw and acted upon the necessity and duty of carrying our principles to the ballot-box—through the seven long weary years of moral suasion and humble petition—what were these men doing?—They maligned us in their newspapers—they invoked legislative enactments against us—they filled the ears of slaveholders with base falsehoods respecting us—until the entire south became one great Lynch Club, whetting its Bowie-knife for our throats—they hounded on the ferocious mobs which hunted for the lives of our lecturers, and broke up our meetings,—in fact, the only day of respite which they gave us out of the whole 365, was that on which we made at the Ballot-Box our annual obeisance to slavery, and enjoyed the delectable privilege of voting our persecutors into office! Well, we have made an advance step—we have twisted off our old party collars—we have drawn deep and broad the line between slavery and Freedom in the politics of the country, we *act* as well as *preach*, we *vote* as well as *pray* against the slave power—and now what do we see?—Our old enemies are as active as ever against us, but taking altogether a new position. They no longer propose to mob our prayer meetings, they no longer regard our petitions treasonable, they have given up the idea of legislative restrictions upon freedom of speech and of the press. Nay, they declare themselves abolitionists of the *old moral suasion sort*, they are filled with regret that so holy a cause should be sullied by politics, they profess to occupy the very ground upon which we stood when they let loose their mobs upon us. To discuss the subject of Slavery is no longer treason. All their indignation is now reserved for those who *vote* against it.—Courage, then, brethren!—If the position which we occupied five years ago is now acknowledged to be right by the very men who abused us for taking it, depend upon it, it will not be long before they will confess our present position to be right also. Ears deaf to our prayers and entreaties, are open to the "terse rhetoric of the ballot-box."

Wo to us and our cause if we overlook principle in a contest for men. Let us strike a dead level in our ranks—let us know no leaders—let us hold out no paltry partisan favors as the recompense of labor in a cause which is "its own exceeding great reward." If there are any among us who cannot sincerely thank God that they are permitted to labor in such a cause—if there are any who would introduce among us the miserable watch-words and petty jealousies of pro-slavery parties—if there are any who have yet to learn that the establishment of a National Bank or Sub-Treasury, is not the great end and aim of human existence—if there are any who love Whiggery better than Liberty, and the empty *name* of Democracy better than its reality,—let them go out from among us at once: the sooner the better. As we close up our ranks on their departure, our numbers may be less, but we shall at least feel that true hearts are beating on our right hand and on the left; that no non-conductors are left to break the electric chain of our common sympathy. We want *Liberty* men; not *Whig* abolitionists nor *Democratic* abolitionists, nor *Baptist* abolitionists, nor *Quaker* abolitionists—but true hearty friends to Freedom; Men who feel their obligation to God and their fellow men, who, impelled by principle, have *enlisted for the war*, not to be driven back by threats, or deluded back by falsehood and flattery.

Liberty—the great interests of humanity—Universal Freedom!—Who does not feel his heart glow within him at the thought of laboring in such a cause? Does it not enlarge our souls and expand our sympathies? Does it not bring us nearer to the great and good of past ages? From the damp depth of dungeons—from the stake and the scaffold—wherever the confessors and martyrs of Liberty have sealed their testimony, solemn and awful voices call upon us to persevere, and press onward. We are surrounded by a crowd of living witnesses. In France, Ireland, England, Italy and Germany, wherever the long oppressed millions are rising up from their debasement and struggling into freedom, every true and liberal heart beats warmly with ours. Freedom throughout the world is interested in our struggle.—Pure and undefiled Christianity everywhere rejoices in our progress. For, to use the language of Robert Hall, in his glorious defence of Christianity as the inseperable friend of Freedom, "he who breaks the fetters of Slavery, and delivers a nation from thraldom, forms the noblest comment on the great Law of Love." For such a cause, with such encouragements to action, let us spare no effort, and count no sacrifice too great. Every name added to the list of Liberty voters, is an additional weight on the mighty lever of Moral and Political Action which is now under the foundation stone of American oppression. Pile them on then,—in the name of Humanity let no one hesitate to throw on his weight, and soon with God's blessing, turret and battlement of the foul edifice shall totter and fall, its dungeons shall burst open to the sunshine and free air, and angels and just made perfect shall rejoice over its ruin.

REMARKS OF MR. HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

In the House of Representatives, January 5, 1843—Upon the motion of Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, to recommit the rules reported to the House, and the amendment offered by Mr. Black, of Georgia, instructing the committee to include what has usually been called the 21st rule.

Mr. Hamlin said he did not propose to occupy much of the time in the House.—He did not design to discuss the merits of the question, but mainly to state the principles by which he was directed and controlled. He was opposed to the recommitment and to the instructions offered by the gentleman from Georgia. The time, he trusted, had gone by (if it ever existed) when the galvanic starts and fits, and deep intonations, of any gentleman could produce an impression in that Hall. *He* should vote, irrespective of all such influences, on this and on every other question according to the dictates of right and wrong, and he should vote, notwithstanding the 'defiance' of the gentleman from Georgia, in accordance with his own judgments.

He was opposed to the recommitment, because he did not anticipate that it would advance at all the question which finally must be decided. The question must be met, and it could as well be met without as with a recommitment. The true and only issue involved in the question was—were they to adopt what had usually been called 'the 21st rule,' or were they to reject it from the rules of the House. That was the question and the only question, which they were to determine, either then or at some subsequent time. It was time to settle that question, and to go on in the ordinary and necessary business of legislation. If it were included or excluded from the rules of the House, let it be settled—settled the one way or the other.—The whole matter could as well be decided upon the rules already reported, and before the House, as after they should have been recommitted and again reported with the rule in or out. For that reason, he was opposed to a recommitment; as, in the proper progress of business, the whole subject could be met precisely in the same way as it could were the rules recommitted. If the rules were again reported, including the 21st rule, precisely the same question would be raised, by a motion to *exclude* it, as there might now be raised to *include* it. Hence he could see no use or necessity in a recommitment.—He was for now meeting and definitely settling the whole question.

One word (said Mr. H.) as to the position in which he apprehended many gentlemen upon that floor were placed; certainly the one which he occupied. He did not wish to be mistaken in the matter. He wished to vote on the main proposition, and to vote directly. He should vote against the rule, because he believed the right of petition was not an abstraction, but a clear, plain, and sacred constitutional right, neither to be denied nor infringed upon. Such being its character, it was one which could not be controlled or affected by this or any other legislative body without a constitutional violation. It was a constitutional right, disconnected with the opinions of any body of men.—When the House said in advance that they would not receive petitions upon any particular subject, they undertook to prejudge, and did prejudge the matter, and to exclude individuals from privileges which constitutionally belonged to them. It was confounding our duty of receiving, with the right to act after reception. He very well understood that the action of the House upon petitions, after they were received, was to be fully and clearly determined by a majority. The right to petition was a distinct question. The power of the House to reject or refuse the prayer, is another distinct proposition. If the right of the people, to have their petitions received is dependent upon the will of a majority, then there was no question over which a majority, perhaps arbitrary and tyrannical, might not exercise that right; and the right of petition becomes then not the right of a constitution, but a right dependant upon the will of a majority. He was not disposed to argue the questions. The conclusions which he drew from them were irresistible to his mind. For the reason stated—or rather upon these principles, as stated—he must vote against the 21st rule, and in favor of receiving such petitions as were presented, and of having them referred and reported upon. Upon such a report he was ready to act.

One other point, and he should have said all he desired or intended. He would have these petitions referred to some of those who have as much feeling as any gentlemen upon that floor. Let there be a report in the strongest language, and under the most sacred and solemn obligations which they owed, not to the South, but to 'the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union,' with all its compromises; and he stood there to sustain that report. While gentlemen on every side, and from every section, were speaking of their devotion to the Union and the Constitution, he must exercise the same right of stating his views upon that point. He was himself in favor of the compromise of the Constitution; and so were in his opinion, the freemen of the North. It was framed by the wisest and most patriotic men the world had ever known. He asked—he was extremely desirous—that he might not be mistaken in the miserable collateral issues of laying on the table, recommitting, and questions of that kind; but that they should have the privilege of voting directly upon the high and holy obligations which they owed to the Union and the Constitution, and then see if they did not come up to the mark, and sustain the Union, the Constitution and its compromises. We will stand by the Union in the North until time shall be no more.—We will stand by that Union and Constitution, reared by the wisdom of our fathers, and cemented by their blood. We will stand by them at the expense of our lives, and the desolations of our own firesides. He asked again, that they should not be misunderstood as to their duties and obligations to the Union. However high and sacred were those obligations, however devoutly and ardently others might be attached to it, he could yield to none of them for himself or for the North. He demanded the opportunity to settle that fact. Let us, if it will add force to duty, here, as in the temple of liberty, swear upon its altars, by the blood of our fathers, and by all the momentous and sacred responsibilities that devolve upon us, that we will stand by this glorious Union. We ask that we may pronounce, in a voice more certain than empty declamation—more fixed and lasting in its character—that we may spread upon our records the never-to-be-disregarded obligations that we owe to our fathers, to our country, and to ourselves, that we will forever perpetuate the institutions which have been transmitted to us. Give us the opportunity, and then see if we do not go—not for the North, not for the South, not for the East, or for the West—but for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union.'

SLAVERY IN CONGRESS.

MR. BOWLES:—

The Northern newspapers dwell with great emphasis, and with equal propriety, upon the re-enactment by the present congress, of the iniquitous gag-rule concerning petitions. But I have nowhere seen the public attention drawn to other still more significant manifestations of the power of slavery. If you have carefully scanned the selection of Standing Committees, you must have observed, that the interests of this same 'sublime' power have been specially regarded. At the head of all the important Committees except two, ('Foreign Affairs' and 'the Judiciary,') stands a representative of slave interests. And the chairman of 'Foreign Affairs' is as resolute an advocate for these same interests as there is upon the floor.

Thus the Speaker and six out of the eight Chairmen of leading Commitees, are from slave States. Nor is this all. During the last two Congresses, the Chairman of the important business commitee (on Claims) has been Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. And a more faithful and industrious man was never placed upon a Committee, in or out of Congress. Now he is swept from that Committee entirely. And why has this been done? Only because 'the dictator' (Slavery) demanded it. Mr. Giddings has steadfastly resisted all claims for lost or captured slaves—a species of claim which has become quite common particularly since the commotions in Florida. And from the foundation of the Government never has there been a claim of this sort allowed until it was done by the last Congress,—thus breaking through a hitherto unbroken series of reports and adjudications by Congress, adverse to such claims. The friends of the 'peculiar institution' undoubtedly regarded it as a very inconvenient arrangement, that there should be on the Committee on Claims such a man as Mr. Giddings, who happens to be singularly and eminently at home on this peculiar subject. We may now, therefore, anticipate the allowing of these claims and to a frightful amount, since the committee as now constituted, consists of entirely new men. This is a specimen of astuteness and vigilance exhibited by Southern men in Congress, whenever their interests, pecuniary or political are in question. And it is but a specimen: for to this all absorbing point has the Southern eye been unwaveringly directed for the last half century—an eye that never winks or blinks. Thus has it been, and thus will it be, till the Northern eye becomes equally fixed, resolute and unwavering. It is a matter of deep regret, that any considerations should prevent this great subject from being felt in its fullest force, and understood in all its bearings. Could we all bring ourselves to look at it as it ought to be looked at, we should see it to be the subject of all others—the evil of all others—the greatest. [Springfield Republican.]

From a Washington correspondent of the Albany Patriot.

MATTERS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Your readers have been informed of the ill success of SAM's effort to redeem certain people from bondage, in our Capital city. I have but little to add. We were betrayed by a free colored man in Washington. This I learned from a leaky constable in Baltimore, to whom a Washington constable boasted 'they had a stool pigeon, (naming him) whom they could use at any time.' ☞ This is to give notice to Capt. Goddard, of the Auxiliary Guard, that the three stool pigeons must be sent from Washington, 60 miles at least, on or before April 26, on peril of their lives. I say this in behalf of 'The Sons of Liberty.' ☜

Allow me to express the ardent hope that Bush's case will be taken up in good earnest by the friends of freedom, and at least $500 raised forthwith to carry it to the Supreme Court. Bush must not be allowed to suffer, especially when the great cause can be so much benefitted.

☞ Please notice that Mr. Leavitt has concurred in S. Weller's opinion that the Bush case involves more important principles and interests than the Van Zandt case by far.

The latter tests the law of 1793 as to fugitive slaves. The former, the very existence of slavery in the District of Columbia. May I not urge upon the friends of liberty the immediate appointment of a committee to take it in charge, raise funds and carry on the suit?

The people for whom Samivel went to Washington have not been harmed. But another family, who were taken on their way to the rendezvous, have been sold, (or a part of them) by the rascally slaveholder, Beall, an officer of the U. S. Senate! He was re-elected a few weeks ago by the casting vote of Senator Choate of Massachusetts, in opposition to nearly all his party! One of the persons sold, is a girl of 20, nearly white, and very beautiful. She was sold for a harlot. Beall had intended to sell them for some months previous.

THE AUXILIARY WHIG GUARD.

This is composed of 8 persons. Nearly every one of the old professional slave catchers of the District belong to it. It was established by the Whigs of 1842, by an act passed under the shallow pretence of 'Protecting the public property.' It was, in fact, an act to 'take into the pay of the United States, the knavish, corrupt loathsome professional slave hunters of Washington.' Accordingly, the Guard was chiefly selected from this class of human monsters. There are members of it so loathsome in their corruption, that every one in Washington, who has the least pretensions to decency, shrinks from the sight of them as men shrink from contact with a plague spot. Their sole business is to hinder slaves from escaping, and to plunder, insult and abuse the colored people of both sexes. For these services they are paid at the rate of $10,000 a year, out of the Treasury of the United States. Let the people petition for the repeal of the act. Why should it continue to disgrace the North and the Nation?

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM MISS COBURN, IN CANADA.

Down, Dec. 28, 1843.

MR. WILLEY,—

Please acknowledge the receipts of the following moneys for the Canada Mission.

Collection at Bloomfield and Skowhegan $20,00; J. G. Kiel, 3,00; J. McLellan, 2,00; J. H. Bigelow, 5,00; Bloomfield Baptist Female Education Society, 15,00; The late Judith Cayford, 50,00; Cornville, 14,25; Waterville Village, 6,25; Young men in Waterville College, 8,00; Farmington, 13,50; Mercer, 4,15; New Sharon, H. Boardman, 2,00; Four little girls, a 5 cent bit—,20; Mr. Garfield, 25; Madison Mills, 4,50; Fairfield, 1,50;—Winthrop Village, 6,00; L. Tabot, 1,00; J. Lord, 1,00; L. J. Merrill, 1,00; R. Bennett, 1,50; Joseph Masters, 5,00; Mrs Richardson, 1,00; Mrs. White, 1,00; D. J. Robinson, 1,00; Hallowell—Mrs. Prescott, 2,50; Dr. Smith, 1.00; Dea. E. Dole 20;—also 20, received in a letter to-day—beside paying 5,00 freight on a box from Bloomfield and barrel from Winslow, to New York by express, and freight on 2 hhds. and three boxes by water to N. Y. J. C. Carter, 32.

Collection at the Baptist Convention, Warren, 20; 5,00 of it was paid by young converts collected at a converts' prayer meeting and 5,00 by Wm. Webb. Total, $231,92.

Also Bedding, Clothing &c. from the following places—Winthrop, 1 hhd. Winslow, 1 bbl. Waterville 2 boxes, New Sharon, 1 box, Bloomfield and Skowhegan, 1 hhd. and 1 box in which were articles from the following places, Cornville, Madison, Dexter, Corrina, &c.

These boxes were worth 2 or 3 hundred dollars. The articles were good and such as were very much needed.

I expect if the Lord will, to start soon on a Missionary tour among the colored people and thus shall have an opportunity to search out the most appropriate objects of charity.

According to promise, I will state the manner in which this money has been expended.

A house has been erected 34 by 22, with a T of 22 by 20 of hewn timber, but hewn so smoothly as that it might be papered, and high studded enough for good chambers. It is located on the bank of the river—the road in front and distance enough from the road for a good front yard after our New England style. The site is a most delightful one---and a beautiful situation for a garden.

All these appurtenances are quite Yankeefied here. The Lord had built the house and a few days before it was ready to occupy it was nearly destroyed by fire. I felt to say 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.' The fire took place at 10 o'clock A. M., before your thanksgiving and as thankful thanksgiving day I never spent in my life. I lay a sa little child in the hands of my Heavenly Father rejoicing with joy unspeakable and full of glory, rejoicing that Infinite Wisdom governed, and that God would carry on his own work in his own way. Doubtless great good will result to the Canada Mission; every day I see reasons for rejoicing in it.

The fire was communicated to some shavings by a little boy while the men were in another room at work, and although there were 4 or 5 men about the house at work, and the school near by, yet all the dry stuff was destroyed, but the body not materially injured. Having been disappointed in getting the sash, both sash and glass were saved.

The circumstances connected with the building are such, that the fire has awakened the sympathies of the white inhabitants, though they have been exceedingly opposed, and they are offering 5, 10, and 15 dollars apiece to repair the loss, if I will come back to take charge as was contemplated. Indeed! it seems they are all turning Abolitionists.

I have paid out all the money received, and all of my own but 84 cents to square the bills. I have felt satisfied it was duty to make a Missionary tour, the burning of the building opened the door, but I had no means. Yet if it was duty to go, I doubted not but the means would be furnished. My feelings you must imagine on opening a letter from Hallowell yesterday to find a $20 bill, sent by that good old father, Dea. Dole! It is good to trust in God and cast all our care on Jesus. There are strong indications of the out pouring of the spirit of God here—the worth of souls and duties connected with it so weigh me down that I can scarcely write.

Farewell. F. COBURN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN WALDOBORO, DATED FEB. 7, 1844.

Mr. A. Willey :—

I took the Christian Mirror 5 or 6 years until I found that Mr. Cummings was a Free Mason and I quit it—since then I have taken an Anti Slavery paper.

I want to know what time the concert for prayer for the enslaved is held. I have urged their cause in our monthly concert for foreign missions, for want of a better time.

I should like to try the concert for prayer for the slave and see how it would take, our minister would be pleased with it, if every body else would, he is a young man. Friend Willey, I have acted the hypocrite in this business, praying that God would break the fetters of the slave and voting so as to hinder him from doing it. And now others are slumping along through this same slough. I hope and pray that they may soon get through and get in the right path.

We had a meeting of all denominations to pass resolutions and choose delegates to the State Christian Convention; but our delegates did not go on account of the travelling. Our Methodist and Baptist ministers were in the meeting, but they appeared lamentably ignorant of the matter and had no more sense of sin on account of slavery than colts. You know by experience how dark the unregenerate mind is in regard to the discovery of its own sins. Just so it appears to me the christians of all denominations are in regard to this sin. In all our prayers our people pray—not that the church here may be purified from this sin; but that somebody a long way off may leave it off. If there is any way that an editor of a paper can enlighten the minds of our christians I wish they would do it.

Respectfully Yours.

The concert is always the last Monday in the month.—Ed.

FREEPORT CONVENTION.

Freeport, Feb. 7th, 1844.

The friends of the slave agreeable to notice in the Standard met in the Baptist Meeting house and organized by voting Dea. Humphrey Chairman, and E. Pratt Jr., Sec'y. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. H. Gray, of Freeport.

Messrs. Willey of Hallowell, R. Maxfield of N. Y., and Enoch Pratt, Freeport, were appointed a committee to arrange business for the convention, after some remarks by Lewis Clark and others the committee offered the following resolutions.

1st. Resolved, That the American church is soon to decide the question, whether or not its future historian shall record the fact that slavery was held in its fellowship until the strong arm of the State tore it from its embrace.

After some remarks on this resolution, voted to lay it on the table and to adjourn.

2 o'clock P. M. Met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Parsons of Freeport.

Voted, to take up the first resolution. Voted to invite all gentlemen present, to take part in the deliberations of this Meeting. Voted unanimously to adopt the resolution under consideration.

2d. Resolved, That slavery was created and is now sustained by the Ballot-Box, and that this is the appropriate and only adequate instrument of its destruction.

Voted unanimously to adopt the 2d. Resolution.

3d. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of the slave in each town in this section of the country to form anti-slavery tract associations without delay, for distribution of tracts among all the people of the towns.

After some remarks on the 3d Resolution, voted to adjourn to the Congregational Meeting house at 6 1-2 o'clock P. M. and met accordingly at that time and place.

Proceeded to take up the 3d Resolution which after some appropriate remarks by Rev. Mr. Robbins of Waterboro' was adopted.

4th, Resolved, That the great political parties of this country are the instruments by which the slave power has crushed the slaves for half a century, and a longer connection with them is totally inconsistent with all anti-slavery character.

Voted to adopt the 4th resolution, after extended and conclusive argument by Mr. Willey.

5th, Resolved, That the anti-slavery cause is deeply indebted to the efforts of females, and they are urged to engage still more vigorously for the suffering slaves by procuring and distributing Tracts and anti-slavery papers.

Voted to adopt the 5th Resolution after being responded to by Mr. Clark.

6th, Resolved, That human laws cannot rightfully require obedience to that which is morally wrong, and that those laws which are opposed to the law of God, cannot be obeyed without crime. Adopted.

7th, Resolved, That such persons as do not stand by the cause of the slave in every emergency give a very poor evidence of their abolition. Adopted.

Voted to close the meeting with prayer and adjourn.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Parsons,

E. PRATT, Jr. Secretary.

For the Liberty Standard.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Mr. Willey :

Agreeable to notice, the Washington Anti-Slavery Society of Piscataquis county held its annual meeting in the Baptist Meeting house in Guilford on the 3d and 4th days of January.

The weather being severely cold, and stormy, and the roads much blocked up; but few attended the meeting. Yet the different sections of the County were well represented, and all seemed to feel a deep and growing interest in the great cause for the promotion of which we were convened together. The following persons were chosen to fill the several Offices of the Society, the ensuing year, viz:

Rev. Lebbeus Kingman of Guilford, President.

Rev. Leonard Hathaway of Atkinson, Benjamin B. Vaughan of Foxcroft, Ruel K. Packard of Blanchard, Vice Presidents.

Ezra Kimball of Milo, Recording Secretary.

Eliphalet Haskell of Milo, Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. David Shepherd of Sebec, Treasurer.

Several Resolutions were adopted after being ably discussed by Doct. D. Shepherd, Doct. J. Jordan, Rev. Leonard Hathaway, Rev. L. Kingman, Rev. J. F. Page, Eliphalet Haskell, R. K. Packard and others.

The most perfect harmony and union of feeling prevailed throughout the meeting.

The accounts from the different parts of the County were cheering and well calculated to gladden our hearts and strengthen our faith in the belief that the time is not distant when the Liberty party will have the ascendency in Piscataquis County.

Ezra Kimball, Rec. Secy.

Milo, Feb. 7th, 1844.

N. B.—Will the Bangor Gazette please copy.

LETTER FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM SANFORD.

Augusta, Feb. 12th, 1844.

Mr. Willey :

Sir, I find in the Kennebec Journal an account of the proceedings of the Whig State Convention held at Augusta on the 7th inst., among other things I find my name as one of the committee of nominations raised at that Convention; (I beg leave to say that my name was used without my knowledge or consent. I will also here say that I am a firm friend to the measures generally supported by the Whig Party;) but I cannot give my vote to clothe any man with authority who is himself a slave holder, or who will not use all the proper and just means that may be in his power to bring slavery to a speedy and peaceful end.

Respectfully yours,

STEPHEN DORMAN.

(This certainly presents Mr. Dorman in an honorable position. He is opposed to slavery, and like an honest man, acts accordingly, refusing to give it the most efficient support by endorsing the Clay Compact. We commend his course for the imitation of others. It will be followed by thousands. Ed.)

Dear Brother Willey :—

The cause of the slave has a place in my heart. Be assured, that, for the slave I will *pray*—for him I will *speak*, for him I will *vote*—for him I will endeavor to enlist the sympathies and right action of those with whom I associate.

I rejoice in being able to say, the oppressed have some *decided*, *warm-hearted*, *persevering* friends in our town. A friendship exists arising from a principle which will, we trust, be carried out as it should be, which will, not only, be expressd in the closet, in family, and in public devotion, but which will be felt between the *thumb and finger* over the *Ballot-box*.

Yet, considering the town as a body, we are far behind what the cause demands.

We have been much gratified in having a visit from Elder Whitney, and we trust his labors have increased our zeal in this holy cause.

Please send me twelve copies of '76.

Yours, C. QUINNAM.

Bowdoinham, Jan. 6, 1844.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

MENDI MISSION.

By letters received from Rev. Wm. Raymond, by a vessel just arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, we learn of the safe arrival on the coast of Africa of the missionaries sent out by the Union Missionary Society The letters are dated 'Gambia, West Africa, Nov. 22d, 1843,' they having reached there the evening before, after an unusually short passage of but thirty days from New York.

It will be remembered that Mr. Raymond and wife returned last Spring to this country, in order to make the necessary preparations for establishing a mission at Kaw-Mendi, in the interior of Africa. After spending a few months here, and completing such preparations, they, accompanied by Miss Ann L. Harnden, sailed again in October last, and this is the first intelligence that has been received from them.

Mr. Raymond writes that they had a delightful passage, and on their arrival at Gambia were warmly received by the Wesleyan missionaries stationed there, who paid them every possible attention. They are all well, and in excellent spirits. Mr. R. met an African from Freetown, who had lately been at York, the place where Mr. R. labored during his first visit to Africa, and he told them that the people at York were very anxious to have him return there, or, in his own words, 'they cry for see you.' Mr. R. says that his confidence in the success of the mission grows stronger and stronger.

The missionaries expected to start for Sierra Leone the same afternoon, where Mr. Raymond will write more fully.

Mr. R. says with regard to himself—and the same is expressed in other words on behalf of his wife and her female companion—'I have not enjoyed so much of the presence of God for a long time as while on this passage.' Mr. and Mrs. R. and Miss H. desire grateful remembrance to those generous friends who aided them, and contributed to the support of the mission. L. T.

A Geranium at the Window.—It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, FEB. 15, 1844.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING.—*George Washington.*

LIBERTY TICKET,

Nominated by the National Convention, May 12, 1841.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

Of Michigan.

"Our own slave states, and especially the more southern of them, in which the number of slaves is greater, and in which, of course the sentiment of injustice is stronger than in the more northern ones, are to be placed on the list of decaying communities.

* * * * * * *

"The question now for the North finally to decide is—shall the slave states draw us down with them and both perish, or shall we, by a decided conjunct exertion of virtuous energy, save our selves and them from destruction."—*James G. Birney.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS MORRIS.

Of Ohio.

"I rejoice that the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world is no longer problematical; it seems to be almost universally conceded that this stupendous fraud upon a portion of the human race is fast drawing to a close, and the great question with us is truly what measures are best suited to accomplish this desirable end in the United States.

* * * * *

"Political action is necessary to produce moral reformation in a nation; and that action with us can only be effectually exercised through the ballot box. And surely the ballot box can never be used for a more noble purpose than to restore and secure to every man his inalienable rights."—*Thomas Morris,*

Democratic Candidate for President,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"I must go into the Presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states, and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists.

* * * * * *

"It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views CAN EVER RECEIVE MY CONSTITUTIONAL SANCTION" *Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address, March 4th,* 1837.

Whig Candidate for President.

HENRY CLAY.

"I know there is a *visionary* dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subjects of property. I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction. *That is property which the law declares to be property.* Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property."

* * * * *

"If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvania when Franklin's plan (of gradual emancipation) was adopted, I should have voted for it; because, by no possibility could the black race ever gain ascendency in the State. But if I had been then, or were now a citizen of any of the planting States—the southern or south western States—*I should have opposed*, and would continue to *oppose any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate.*"

* * * *

"It is NOT TRUE, and I REJOICE that it is not true, that *either* of the two great parties in this country has any DESIGN OR AIM at ABOLITION. I should DEEPLY LAMENT if it were true."—*Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate of the United States, February, 7th,* 1839.

Shall your town be carried for Liberty?

In order to afford you the most effectual means of doing this, we make the following liberal offer, to be continued a short time. We will send the Liberty Standard one year, to new subscribers as follows: with pay in advance.

2	copies for	$3,00
4	" "	6,00
5	" "	7,00
7	" "	10,00
10	" "	14,00.

Thus we have put the paper simply at the cost of paper and printing, for the sake of the cause the present year. Club together, procure a quantity, and carry your town for Liberty. Don't delay.

LONG ARTICLES.

We have been compelled to give our readers a number of long articles of late, and hoped to be relieved in this respect; but here is Cassius M. Clay's speech—what shall we do with that? And within a few days an article has come to hand in the Signal of Liberty twice as long. It is a most able and interesting correspondence between Judge King of Ohio, and James G. Birney; the former as president of the National Convention, informing Mr. Birney of his nomination, and taking occasion, in a clear and forcible manner, to go into the condition of the country at length as it respects slavery, and defends the liberty party in a triumphant manner.

Well, the evenings are pretty long, affording our readers an opportunity to enrich themselves by a more thorough examination of the Great Question.

"LEADERS."

There are few obstacles to the progress of reformatory causes more potent than that of leadership, unworthy as it is of regard. Impress upon the mind the importance of any good object, and most will begin to look around them for some one to 'take the lead' before they can move at all.—Some popular man must be found who will *lead*, or nothing can be done;—it would be regarded presumptuous to attempt any important action without it. 'There is such a man; if he would only take the lead, how soon might the object be obtained!'

Thousands dare not exercise their own judgment at the ballot-box, but must first know how the old leaders will regard them. An important object is to be sought in the department of morals or religion; but the first thing is to obtain the leader, and just as he moves they move. If the leader cannot be secured, they will sit still as long as they live.

This principle is anti-republican, anti-christian and contemptible. The man who adopts it says in that very fact that he does not esteem himself a *man*;—he is only the appendage of a man, and can only move as he is *lead*. The church has its leaders—the state its leaders, without whom nothing is esteemed attainable.

The tendency of this course is to destroy independence of character and make the people servile. They cease to feel their separate, individual responsibility, and seem to suppose it may be divided, at least, between them and their leaders. Thus they become the easy dupes of designing men, good objects lose the benefit of their independent agency, and human welfare is greatly diminished. The leaders, too, are often ruined by the same process. They assume an unreal consequence, become vain, and unless they are flattered with the leadership of any cause they will do nothing for it—perhaps oppose it. The whole policy is wrong and injurious in a high degree. Each man and woman should stand up as an individual, laying influence and reputation on the altar together, and think, feel and act as an independent moral agent, whose obligations are limited only by their ability to do good. Be your *own* leader—be a man—a woman—*yourself*, and act as such.

FREEPORT CONVENTION.

This meeting was attended according to notice. During the day it was held in the Baptist meeting house, and in the evening in the Congregational house. Its numbers and spirit exceeded our anticipation, and afforded ground of encouragement for the cause in that place. Freeport may be set down as decidedly advancing. There are men enlisted in the cause there who will not be diverted from their object—working men—giving men who have undertaken to make *Freeport* what its name *imports*. Mark that town as one which will double its vote this year.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

This county, as will be seen, is in motion. The notice failed to reach us in season for last week's paper, and of course is short. It must not be relied on, for hundreds do not take the paper, who will wish to come. The friends must send word into every town, let it go into all the schools, meetings next Sabbath, &c. See that the Freewill Baptists are informed of the meeting, for they do not see this paper generally. Turn out to Bloomfield—men and women.

A fugitive slave, now in that county, is to be present. Will not some of those fine singers give us the Birney Song, and also some others? We understand that Seth May Esq. of Winthrop, is expected to be there. Those back towns should send on a strong delegation, and will if some two or three should take a trip through them and tell them of the meeting. Now is the time to start the cause in that county for the season.

☞ Is Somerset frozen to death?

This Week.—We hope our friends will excuse us this week, for we have lectured at two different places, attended the convention at Freeport, spent one afternoon with the committee of the Legislature on slavery, and attended the Convention at Winthrop—all in one week, besides the office work, and sending out 3,000 copies of the 'Seventy six.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

An article on this subject accidentally fell upon the last page of our last paper. That association we regard as another form of that old blasphemous system of Free Masonry. The reasons assigned in the article in its favor prove it unworthy of support. 1st. Curiosity must be excited to induce people to join, which is but saying there is no good reason for so doing. 2d. It is said members cannot be retained without "pleasure," which is saying that intelligence and sense have not much to do with it. 3d. Utility; and this is said to be in relieving the wants of its members. But they had better study the story of the 'good Samaritan,' and find out who their neighbor is. Partial benevolence is hypocrisy. But the secrecy of the association is sufficient to condemn it as anti-republican, anti-christian, and of dangerous tendency, He that doeth *truth* cometh to the light.

THE BAPTISTS AND SLAVERY.

We commend the following, which bears its own endorser, to the particular attention of Baptists in Maine; and we would especially invite to it the consideration of the editor of Zion's Advocate, hoping it may supply the place of a report of the connection of Baptists with slavery, presented in remarks at our late religious convention, but which by oversight were omitted in that paper.

From the Albany Patriot.

Mr. Editor :—

You see by my letter of December that your missionaries in Texas have become slave owners, and are now engaged in building up a slaveholding Church in that land.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

1st. Of sending missionaries to preach among slaveholders with the express understanding that they are to neglect to rebuke slaveholding, and receive slaveholders in the Church as worthy christians.

2d. They send agents to slaveholding Churches, and ask them to give them, (the Board) a part of the money they have robbed from the slave to aid in sanctifying slavery.

3. They *instruct* their missionaries (even in northern communities) to refrain from Anti-slavery efforts, and not to introduce tests* that will exclude slaveholders or give the influence of the Church against slavery.

4th. They sustain men who were active in getting up the mob that murdered Lovejoy.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1st. Sustain missionaries who are known to be slave holders, or upholders and sustainers of slavery.

2d. Their missionaries among the Indians, teach that slave holding is consistent with Church membership, and receive slaveholders into their missionary Churches.

3. The Board suppress letters received from their missionaries in Asia, remonstrating against being supported by money robbed from the slave, and thereby make the missionaries appear before mankind as accomplices in robbing the slave.

4th. One of their missionaries lately wrote to a friend saying, 'If the Board send me money collected of slaveholders, I will do it up in a bag and throw it into the sea.' And almost all the missionaries who have any knowledge of the course of the Board, have expressed desires to be sustained by the products of Free Labor.

The American and Foreign Bible Society, have lately sent one of their Secretaries, Dr. Babcock, to the South, and his great business no doubt is to collect money and apologize for slaveholders.

We wish to invite all who are in favor of dissolving their connection with proslavery Missions, to meet at such time and place as shall be deemed advisable, and take efficient measures to aid Anti-slavery Missions.

Yours for the Truth,

ABEL BROWN.

Albany, Jan. 7, 1844.

To the above facts it should be added, that the President of the Baptist Board of Missions is a slave holder, and claims a warrant from the Almighty for being thus.

Also, that at the last Triennial Convention, held in Baltimore, by previous concert and arrangement with the slaveholders, every known abolitionist was excluded from office in the Board, as the only condition of receiving southern funds.

Are Baptists in Maine willing thus to give the moral influence of the denomination to the support of slavery? Can they do it without crime? Were the slaves their own children, would they stand in their present relations? The existing connection of slavery with the organized religion of this country, is a matter over which angels might weep.

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*The writer has a copy of a letter of instructions to this effect now in his possession.

HOW THE WORK IS TO BE DONE.

All agree that the cause of Liberty is to be carried on, and its present animating prospects have awakened a strong desire in nearly every town to see it advance there. But the question arises at once. How can this be done? How are my neighbors and townsmen to be enlisted. Many of them would be glad of information, and with it would act right. But what can I do? Where is the able lecturer? or the fugitive slave? or somebody from abroad? But obtaining no aid of this kind, week after week and year after year passes away with little done or attempted, and with a hope entertained that some how—and some time—a mysterious influence will come over people—perhaps while they are asleep—and they will wake up abolitionists.

Now all this is delusive, fatal delusion. The means of giving the cause success in *your* town, reader, are plain, simple, and entirely within your reach. Do you ask what they are. We answer—let each liberty voter secure one more—only one in three months. Select your man, obtain a tract or paper, go and spend one evening with him and explain in a friendly manner the objects and necessity of the Liberty party. Don't spend your time with Mr. B. or C. or D. who are publicly pledged against you, but go to that honest man who has no obstacles in the way of doing right, and you will soon satisfy eight out of every ten that you are right.

You, friend, are the best man on earth to do the work in your town. Don't talk about the great speeches, but talk the matter over with your neighbors just as you would the subject of fencing, building wall, ploughing, making sleds or hoe handles. You can go alone, or take a friend with you, or have a meeting in the school house. This course will effect wonders—be assured it will, for it has been tried. Two things must be regarded as certain.

1st. The abolitionists of Maine must do their own work.

2d. They can do it better than any others.—Even the drunkards found out that they could do their needful work of reformation, and cannot abolitionists do theirs? We only need to bring our working material into the field. It is the individual influence—the one-man influence, or as Mr. Stewart calls it, "*The One-Man Power*," that is to do the work. The whole process is as simple as the alphabet, and by adopting it Maine may give 15,000 votes for the slaves this year. Will not every liberty man go to work? and go to work NOW, before the evenings are gone. Do not lose another week. When you see your neighbors go up at the next elections and vote the chains upon the slaves, will you not wish you had done *your duty*, so that your hands might be clear of their blood?

We commend the extract of a letter from Alvan Stewart, Esq. of N. Y. to the editor of the Emancipator, dated Jan. 18.

Dear brother—We are doing a good deal in this State. The true course, which we now adopt, is this. In a town of say 12 Liberty men, divide their number and the towns into equal parts. Then let the six Abolitionists, farmers or mechanics, hold a meeting *every night*, from now till May, in their part of the town, in the school houses, private houses, &c. Yes, keep it up every night.—These common men will conquer their town. Let them talk, read, distribute tracts. They can conquer their towns. Never send off for a speaker 50 or 100 miles. It is all nonsense; unless for a State Convention or meeting of great importance. No, our friends, the common men must do the work in these towns. Keep up the excitement, by holding a meeting in some neighborhood every night. New York owes more to this cause, than to all her orators. Do, dear brother, urge this course every week. Your paper has justly great influence in its recommendations. It is astonishing how our friends advance, who adopt this course. The town will be conquered in a six weeks' siege if thus bombarded."

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This was held at Augusta, Feb. 7th, but what the number present was, does not appear. The Kennebec Journal says 'it exceeded his most sanguine expectations,' which is quite likely, altho' few were probably present except persons in Augusta. It also speaks exultingly of the remarkable fact that 'every county was represented,' when a large part of those present were members of the legislature. Was it not wonderful!

The most important object appears to have been to urge the nomination of Hon. George Evans for the vice presidency, which was done with high zest.

The real object in all this is, by the influence of Mr. Evans's name on the ticket, to make that of Henry Clay a little more tolerable to the people of Maine, but in this their success will be about as complete as their object is honorable. In the first place the name of their gambling, slaveholding duellist will look bad to the free people of Maine, place it in the best position they can.—Then their overseers will not commit the 'casting vote' of the senate to a man so near the north pole. Our whig friends may set their hearts at rest on this matter, and save all their powder.

A committee was raised to invite Henry Clay to visit this State next summer. This was a short sighted measure, which Mr. Clay will never approve. He knows better than to make his appearance in New England, and had the convention really expected a compliance with such a request, it is not at all probable they would have made it. However, we sincerely hope he will come. We want to see him in Maine, with his "Charley" with him; and should some of his neighbors, or even relatives accompany him we presume the whigs would not object. But we fear they will back out of this whig measure. Bring on your slaveholder, your duellist, with the scars of murder on his person. Bring on your "embodiment of whig principles," who declares if he cannot have black slaves he will have white, and that it is a "*visionary dogma*," that he cannot make his neighbors and their children his property. Let us see what the people of Maine will say to him.

Moses Appleton of Bangor, and David Bronson of Augusta, were chosen to attend the Baltimore convention.

The whig party have been charged with having no distinctive principles, a charge which is by no means disproved by this convention, for no such principle or object is avowed or even alluded to. They say they are still in favor of protection, and so do the democrats. The unworthy course of 1840 seems to be adopted, viz: to commit themselves to no principles or policy definitely lest a division should endanger the election of the man, but smuggle in the measures under an idolatrous hurrah for the candidate.

It is also very noticeable that after all the professions of opposition to slavery, that the whig is the "true abolition party,"—that they would do the whole work and the Liberty party ought to "disperse" and give the whole subject into their hands; and after all the professions of the Kennebec Journal, and endorsement by it of all the objects of the liberty party;—that although the southern whigs would not agree in anti-slavery measures, those of the North might be fully relied on etc. etc. etc. After all this, the whig State convention in Maine, of Feb. 7th, 1844, has not a syllable to speak for the nearly three millions of slaves in our country; not a breath is heard in opposition to the system that holds and crushes them; nothing is said even for the as yet lost right of petition; nothing whatever against the annexation of Texas; nothing for a rescue of the government from the grasp of the slave power; nothing for the great principles of liberty now trampled under foot and scouted;—nothing whatever is said, or alluded to even in the remotest degree on this whole subject.

Such is the "true abolition party of the country!" and a few months more will shed upon it still further light. But, enlisted as they are under *such* a banner, we really respect their course, for such men as Edward Kent have too much self-respect to mingle anti-slavery professions in the same breath with acclamations for "Harry of the west." They will not so impose on the common sense of society, but leave that *retail* part of the business to humbler individuals.

Congress. It is hoped congress will keep the question on Rules just where it is now during the session. The majority of the committee have reported against the gag, the minority in favor of it, and thus the matter stands as the standing topic of discussion, and opening the whole question of slavery. The 'morning hour' is almost wholly occupied with it. A class of mad-caps are bent on provoking a war with England with respect to Oregon; and unless the country is vigilant and firm, they may succeed. They would exult in anticipation of it.

The Jones case is undecided, so far as we have seen. The majority reported in favor of a reference of his case to the judiciary of Washington, where it was said he would at once find relief.—The minority reported in favor of repealing the law under which he was arrested, and for extending over the District of law of 1793. The effect of this would be to change the presumption in the case in favor of freedom. Instead of compelling the person arrested to prove his freedom, the claimant would be obliged to prove him a slave.

Although nothing more will probably be done with this case, it will have been important. The country has found out—what the abolitionists long tried to have believed—that such barbarous laws exist in the District. This will not be lost.

J. C. CALHOUN'S MANIFESTO.

The anticipated letter from Mr. Calhoun has at last appeared, defining his position on the presidency. He says he will support no man who does not agree with him on the tariff, and then proceeds to the real gist of the whole matter.

"Much less, still, can I give my support to any candidate who shall give his aid or countenance to the agitation of abolition in congress or elsewhere; or whose prominent and influential friends and supporters shall. I doubt the sincerity of any man who declares he is no abolitionist, while at the same time he aids or countenances the agitation of the question, be his pretext what it may. If we have a right to our slaves, we have the right to hold them in peace and quiet. If the Constitution guaranties the one, it guaranties the other; and if it forbids the one from being attacked, it equally forbids the other. Indeed, the one stands to the other as means to the end, and is so avowed by the abolitionists; and on the plainest principle of morals, if the end be prohibited, the means of effecting it also are. Of the two, I regard the deluded fanatic far less guilty and dangerous than he, who, for political orparty purposes, aids or countenances him in what he knows is intended to do that which he acknowledges to be forbidden by the Constitution.

It is time that an end should be put to this system of plunder and agitation. They have been borne long enough. They are kindred measures, and hostile, as far, at least, as one portion of the Union is concerned. While the tariff takes from us the proceeds of our labor, abolition strikes at the labor itself. The one robs us of our income, while the other aims at destroying the source from which that income is derived. It is impossible for us to stand patiently much longer, under their double operation, without being impoverished and ruined.

We honor Mr. Calhoun for his manly boldness and frankness. We know where to find him. He has talents of the highest order, his private character is unsullied, except with respect to slaveholding, and as a statesman he is second to no man in the country. But

'With the talents of an angel,
A man may be a fool.'

All is prostituted to the vile system of slavery—he has taken his position, and by it he must abide.

The effects of this letter on the democratic party we cannot now allude to, nor to the southern measures which probably lie beyond it.

THE FLAG HOISTED.

The Kennebec Journal has at last raised the Red Flag of the slaveholder and duellist at mast head. It was done reluctantly, and we have no doubt the principal editor will rejoice in his absence at that moment. Mr. Evans's name will help the appearance of it some in Kennebec, but it looks bad, don't it? Why, neighbors, think of it. Your man commits larceny on the woman that washes his shirt!

In the farewell address of Gov. Tucker to the Mississippi Legislature, it is stated that of the free white adults in that State, only one in fifteen can read and write! One of the effects of Slavery.

Mexico.—It is said that the government of Mexico has ordered that all Americans be expelled from its northern provinces, and that our Minister Thompson had demanded his passports.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

The important proceedings of the week past, are as follows:—1. Debate on State Printing—who shall have it? &c., until it has cost the State ten times the amount involved in the issue. 2. Continuation of a potracted effort to separate D Woodman and wife. 3. A State tax of $3,00 to pay the expenses of the week.

OXFORD COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the above society will be held at the Babtist Meeting House in Hebron, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the members of the Society is expected; and an invitation is extended to all to be there. Some of our strong friends, from neighboring Counties are expected to be present.

W. E. GOODNOW,
Chairman of Ex. Com.

Norway, Feb. 12, 1844.

[This notice comes to hand at the moment when it must go to the printer. Our friends shall have help from some quarter. Turn out. Ed.]

The German population is increasing with wonderful rapidity in the United States. It is estim ted that there are three millions in this countr and that no less than fifty newspapers are publis ed in the German language.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

The Senate has been chiefly engaged in listening to a debate between Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Evans on the tariff.

Jan. 31.

Mr. McDuffie's Revenue bill coming up, was postponed to Monday. The Senate passed to Executive business, with which they were occupied till adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Adams's report on rules was farther discussed, or rather the whole subject enveloped in a mist of verbiage by Mr. McCauslen of O. As near as could be gathered, he was opposed to the 21st rule as a matter of expediency.—He denounced the proceedings of the Abolitionists; the great sensibility of England on slavery, while the great mass of her system of monopoly, by her high protective tariff, her National Bank and funded debt, (the latter three and per consequence, the evils resulting therefrom, he upbraided the Whigs with seeking to establish in this country,) to a worse condition than the slaves of the South, &c. &c.

Mr. Giddings had hardly commenced speaking when the hour expired and the subject was laid over.

The bill authorizing a transfer of appropriations in the Navy came up, and was passed 101 to 68—Mr. Hopkin's amendment (intended to defeat the object of the bill) prohibiting the transfer as long as the appropriations are needed for the objects for which they were intended, having been adopted, Yeas 105, Nays 58.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the Union, refusing (noes 60, ayes 59) to take up the Oregon bill, on motion of Mr. McKay, proceeded to consider the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Giddings, on an amendment which he subsequently withdrew, complained that this appropriation had been applied to paying Indians for catching runaway slaves, &c.

Messrs. Payne and Cave Johnson replied, with their usual bitterness of feeling towards Mr. G.

Without action, the House adjourned.

Feb. 1.

In the House, the question of rules was discussed during the morning hour by Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Ten. in the usual Southern style in favor of the 21st rule, and in reply to Mr. Hudson, and others. He declared his belief of the existence of a deliberate design on the part of certain individuals to destroy the Union, and labored to connect Mr. Adams with this project by reference to former writings and speeches of his, to casual conversations of his father, &c. Calculating the value of the 2,487,000 slaves in the United States at the moderate sum of $400 each, it gave an aggregate of nearly $1,000,000,000; and where efforts were made to annihilate the whole amount of property, to turn out of this Hall 21 members from the Slave-holding States (as would be effected by the Massachusetts resolutions to take off the slave representation) and ultimately to sever the Union and to wrap the homes and firesides of the South in flames, it was not strange that Southern gentlemen should manifest excitement upon the subject, &c. The subject was laid over at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a Naval Depot at Memphis. On motion of Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, 3,000 extra copies of the report accompanying, were ordered printed.

Feb. 5.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. Levy renewed his attempt, but without success, to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution looking towards the termination of the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington.

Petitions were received in order; but five of the States on the roll, however, were received during the day,—abolition petitions and the consequent difficulties preventing farther progress.

The petition presented by Mr. Beardsley on a former day for the repeal of the act of 1793, by which fugitives from justice and fugitive slaves fleeing into another State are claimed, first came up; and Mr. Weller's motion to lay on the table the question of reception, was carried, Yeas 97; Nays 70.

Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., presented a petition for the extension over the Territory of the U. S. West of the Mississipi of the ordinance of 1787, abolishing slavery in the N. W. Territory, which, received in order under the decision of the Speaker, was, on motion of Mr. Payne, of Ala., (subsequently withdrawn by him, but renewed by Mr. Brodhead, of Penn.) laid on the table; Yeas 118; Nays 56.

Mr. Seymour of Connecticut, presented the memorial of Alvin C. Gorll, a military engineer employed in 1839 by Mr. Poinsett in the construction of machinery for making war rockets, and in the manufacture of the rockets themselves, alleging unfair treatment, arising from jealousy in the Ordnance Department, resulting in loss of employ; that the invention, a superior one, is now made use of by the ordnance officers themselves, in violation of his just right thereto; and asking compensation for services and for the use of his patented rockets, &c. After some conversation, several gentlemen expressing themselves favorable to the object, on motion of Mr. Seymour the petition was referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. Adams again presented the resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to exclude the representation of slaves. Mr. Black of South Carolina objected to the reception. This Select committee, he said, had been raised in courtesy to Massachusatts; and he understood that the course now pursued by it was to convert itself into a Standing Committee and to make it the receptacle of all their incendiary petitions and resolutions which could be manufactured to order.—Mr. Adams said if Mr. B. wished to debate the resolutions, (the ostensible cause for objection, under the rule,) he wished he would do it now; and show why these resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed now this second time, and unanimously, should be treated with the indignity to refuse their reception. The reference was necessary in order to expedite the report of the Select Committee on the subject.

(The objection regularly throwing over the resolutions.) Mr. A. moved to suspend the rules to consider the question of reception now. Refused —Yeas 74—Nays 91.

Mr. A. presented a petition from N. Y. for the same object. The question of reception, raised by Mr. Dromgoole, was laid on table. Yeas 73;—Nays 75.

Also, another of similar import—amid some confusion and delay in a call of the House on which an adjournment was carried.

VERMONT.

A large and enthusiastic Convention of the Liberty party was held in Rochester, Vermont, on the 17th and 18th of January. More than two hundred delegates, representing the State from the extreme north to the south, were in attendance, three sessions were held each day, and during the whole time, the interest seemed to increase rather than diminish. Says the editor of the Voice of Freedom, who was present, 'More unanimity of opinion, feeling, and action, seemed to prevail, than I have ever before witnessed in an assembly convened for the purpose of discussing any moral question."—Judge Shafter of Townsend, was nominated for Governor; Aaron Angier, for Lieutenant Governor, and Harry Hale, for Treasuror—an excellent ticket. We are glad to find the Vermont abolitionists so generally prepared to *act* their abolition at the ballot box, as well as to *talk* it in the public assembly. The force of their "moral suasion" will not be all diminished, because they add to it "the terse rhetoric of the ballot-box.'

TEXAS.

A bill proposing the annexation of Texas to the United States has passed to its second reading in the House of Representatives, and been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A correspondent of the Houston Telegraph, writing from the seat of Government, states that all the Representatives and all the Senators, save one, composing the Texan Congress, are in favor of annexation. [Madisonian.]

Nestorian Priests more ignorant than American Children. A priest once asked Mr. Perkins what the sky was made of? Mr. P. replied, that nobody had been up far to examine, but that we suppose it to consist merely of air and space. 'Nobody been there? How then could you tell us the other day, the size and distance of th *sun?*' he shrewdly replied. Mr. P. told him these had been measured by the aid of optical instruments, and explained the process. This pleased the priest, but he added, that their books declared the sky to be made of ice!

THE FLORIDA FUGITIVES.

"The United States Revenue Cutter Nautilus had arrived at Nassau, to demand the slaves who fled from Florida some time since, committed a murder at Key Biscayne, and then took refuge at Nassau. The Nautilus was compelled, however to sail again without accomplishing her object.—The authorities of Nassau refused to give up the fugitives from justice on the plea that the proofs were not sufficient.—[Courier and Enquirer.

Eh—ha Now stand from under. That is as we supposed it would be. "Capting Tyler" would never stand that! Niggers must never think of running away to the British West Indies, while *he* is President, without being demanded from the British Government, especially if they happen to kill a man who attempts to arrest them, or take away their lives. Nn—no—Cap'n Tyler will give them a'r British thunder next. How he wants to lick 'em does n't he? "But they refused to give up the fugitives."

Plague on them. But we thought it would be jist like 'em to do so.—[Albany Patriot.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.
MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, I have received the melancholy and painful intelligance of the demise of my immediate predecessor, Hon. Edward Kavanagh.

After a severe and protracted illness, he expired at his residence in Newcastle, on Sunday evening last.

Intimately associated as the deceased has been with both the Legislative and Executive departments of the State government during the past year—connected as, but for this dispensation of Providence, he would have been with our recent organization, and always enjoying in an eminent degree the public esteem and confidence, I have deemed it not unsuitable or improper, officially to announce to the Legislature the tiding of his decease.

Respect for the memory of the wise and good is at all times a natural and becoming sentiment; to none could it be more appropriately rendered than to the memory of our lamented friend.

The highly responsible duties with which he was charged by the National Goverment, and the numerous important trusts committed to his care by the government, and people of his native State, fully attest the estimation in which his ability and integrity were universally held; the affectionate attachment and regard of those who best knew his private worth, are enduring memorials of the purity and excellence of his personal character.

The termination of his honorable and virtuous life has released him from sufferings, which, tho' borne with serenity and patience, have deeply moved the sympathies of his friends; and as we may humbly hope, has admitted him into that higher better state of being, where pain and suffering are not permitted to enter

May we all improve this solemn admonition, and in view of the instability of all earthly objects be prepared to leave the scenes of our duties and labors here, with a confident and cheering hope of enjoying renewed association with our departed friend in a better life hereafter.

H. J. ANDERSON.

Council Chamber, Jan. 23, 1844.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to suggest the appropriate testimonials of respect to Hon. Edward Kavanagh.

Whereas, the erection, at the public expense, of splendid monuments to commemorate the distinguished dead, is alike incompatible with the simplicity and frugality of a Republic, it is the more imperative upon such a Government, to place upon public record, the testimony of the high estimation in which those citizens are held, who having been long tried in the service of the State, have acted well their port; and by so doing, transmit their names to posterity as incentives to emulate their example. Therefore—

Resolved, That we deem it proper to state, that Mr. K., from the commencement of his public life, through his honorable and successful career, possessed the full and unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens, and was endeared to them by the many virtues and excellencies that attached to his character; possessing, as he did in an eminent degree, urbanity and modesty; and to a polished education uniting good sense and a generous patriotism, all who knew him held him in high estimation.

The earliest production of this highly esteemed man, which was presented to the public view, was a letter in favor of liberal principles; and during his whole life, the various expressions of his sentiments, were in accordance therewith. Having occupied, at home and abroad, officers of high importance, and receiving both from the people, and Executive officers, trusts of magnitude and responsibility, ample opportunity was afforded for the exercise and display of that ability and worth, which the several elevated stations he occupied appeared largely to share.

In all the relations of private life, he was kind and affectionate. In the distinguished places, he was called upon to fill, he sustained himself by faithfulness and attention to the various and complicated duties that devolved upon him. Integrity and uprightness were with him prominent characteristics.

Few men have attained to so much excellence and purity of character, and but seldom are we called to deplore the loss of an individual more justly entitled to our unfeigned regrets. To sympathize with the afflicted family, thus deprived of an ornament and support, is suitable and becoming —to offer them our condolence upon this mournful occasion, is just and proper.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the character of Mr. Kavanagh is so well known, and his high moral worth has been so well appreciated and greatly valued, it appears to be unnecessary more fully to enumerate the striking and interesting traits, that have commended themselves to the favorable notice and regard of the people of his country and the State, and procured for him a distinguished office, as the Minister of our Republic to a foreign court.

All are familiar with his history—all have admired, honored, applauded him.

He has passed away from the scene of his earthly labors, and is now no more among us. He lives however in our recollections, in our admiration of his exalted and liberal views, in our veneration of his virtuous life, in our respectful and cherished esteem for his memory, and the tribute we design to pay, shall be honest and sincere.

It is well to consider that death makes no distinctions; that all classes and every condition of men, sink under his fatal stroke, and that earthly honors and glory, are only as the fading flower and withering grass.

The lesson before us, is solemn and admonitory, and teaches that the proudest attainments and most lofty acquisitions are perishable. It reminds us, that rectitude of principle and purity of character, are worthy of assiduous and constant cultivation, and that the savor of a good name is precious and enduring.

Resolved, That remembering the private virtues of the deceased, we tender to his relatives the expression of our sympathies on this afflictive event; and remembering his pre-eminent worth as a citizen and a public officer, we mourn with the whole people of Maine, the loss of one of her best and most distinguished sons.

Resolved, That the members and officers of both branches of the Legislature, attend a discourse in memory of the deceased, to be pronounced on Wednesday next, by the Rev. John H. Ingraham.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be entered upon the Journals of both Houses, and that a copy of them, signed by the Governor, be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to the surviving brother and sisters of the deceased.

Taxing Negro Babies. Governor Tucker of Mississippi, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, says;—

'I would recommend a resort to new objects of taxation, and would include as such objects *negro slaves, under the age of five years*, plate, and every species of property, of real or ideal value.'

TARIFF REVENUE.

The following table, exhibits the gross amount of Revenue which accrued from duties on imports, tonnage, &c., every 10 years, from 1790 to 1840, compared with the population under census from that of 1790 to 1840.

	Population.	Gross Rev.	Per Head.
1790	3,921,226	6,870,783	1,65
1800	5,319,762	16,135,369	3,04
1810	7,239,903	14,898,477	2,33
1820	9,624,228	16,894,848	1,75
1830	12,866,020	28,638,124	2,02
1840	17, 059,462,	15,332,039	0,89

These statements are official, and may be found in the Appendix to Cost Johnson's report on the Relief of the States.

It will be seen that the average amount annually paid to the national treasury by each person for the last fifty years through the tariff duties, is $1,66, or 8,30 for each family of five persons.

NEW ANTI SLAVERY PAPERS.

The Wesleyan Expositor.—This is a new publication, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., Rev. E. Smith, Editor. It is in Octavo form, of 8 pages, issued monthly, at two cents per No. 18 3-4 per dozen, or $1 per hundred, in advance. The first No. which we have received, is filled with a sermon by the editor, 'on the duty of Christians to withdraw from pro-slavery Churches.' Text, 2 Thess. iii, 8. It is a cheap publication for extensive circulation.

'Monthly Patriot.' A small paper of about the same size, is also issued from the office of the Albany Patriot, with the above title. Price 25 cents a year for a single copy; 12 1-2 cents for from 10 to 25 copies; $4,50 per 1000.

'The Wisconsin Ægis.' This is a new Liberty paper, published weekly, at Racine, Wisconsin Territory, by E. W. Fulton and C. E. Evans, at $2,00 a year.

'Palladium of Liberty.' Published weekly at Columbus, by a committee of colored people.—We have not seen it, and cannot therefore speak particularly of it.

☞ The Richmond (Virginia) Whig says of Mr. Clay.

'No man knows better than the editor of the Enquirer, that the views of Mr. Clay on the subject of abolition, are as sound as it is possible for any man's to be.'

The Senate of Maine has 28 members. Of these, 10 are reported to be farmers; and 4 more engaged in farming with other business. The remaining 14 are, Lumber dealer, 1; Seamen, 1; Tanner, 1; Teacher, 1; Physicians, 3; Traders, 5; Lawyers, 4.

A down east editor, speaking of the progress of civilization, discourseth thus—'Its march is onward, onward—like the slow but intrepid tread of a jackass towards a peck of oats.'

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival, on Tuesday at Boston. of the ship Republic, Capt. Luce, from Liverpool on the 11th ult., we have received intelligence from England a week later than that brought by the Britannia.

China.—The news from China extends to the beginning of October. The most important intelligence was the arrangement of a supplementary treaty between the Chinese and British Governments, one clause of which guarantees to all foreign nations the same privileges as to the British themselves.

A real mandarin coming.—It is now positively stated that a Chinese ambassador, "a real live China Mandarian," deputed by his celestial majesty, the imperial brother to the sun and cousin german to the moon, is about forthwith to exhibit his pigtail and five-clawed dragon, his peacock's feather, and her button, among the blue ribhands, black rods, white sticks, and garters of the court of her majesty, Queen Victoria.

Ireland.—The process of striking a special jury for the trial of Daniel O'Connell, commenced on the 3d ult. On the 5th the process was completed.

Great complaints are made that the crown should have struck off every Catholic that turned up from the ballot box, which is considered equivalent to packing a jury, as the traversers will now be tried by a jury composed entirely of Protestants.

Mr. Steele has given instructions to have Sir James Graham, the duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lyndhurst, immediately summoned to give evidence on his trial. Mr. Steele will, after examining Lord Plunket, offer to go to London and take his trial before a jury of Englishmen, if the cabinet ministers should try to deprive him of justice by evading coming to Dublin.

It appears from the Dublin Evening Post of Saturday, that the Catholics are greviously offended at the insult which they conceive has been offered to them, and that, in the course of the week, a requisition will appear for an aggregate meeting of the whole Catholic body, for the purpose of denouncing this alleged grevious wrong.

Two days later from Europe.—The packet ship Roscius, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to Jan. 13.

There had been another advance in cotton, with very heavy sales.—Sir Hudson Lowe, to whom was entrusted the custody of Napoleon at St. Helena, died in London, of paralysis, on the 10th ult.—The Cortes of Portugal were opened on the 2d by Donna Maria in person.—The Paris dates are to the 9th. The Chamber of Peers had voted an answer to the speech of the king, favorable to the ministers 115 to 14.—Charles Dickens has obtained an injunction from the Vice Chancellor's Court, against several London publishers, prohibiting them from copying the Christmas Carol, in prose.

Ireland, O'Connell and Repeal.—The following is an extract from a letter received by the Britannia, from an intelligent American now residing in Dublin:

"Men are arranging themselves into two great parties. I call them the Brute-force party, and the Moral Suasion party; the military and the moral. These two powers have fairly met in conflict in Ireland. It is fearful and withal amusing, to see how the contest is managed. The Brute-force, the blood and murder party, strut about in cockades; feathers and epaulettes; guns on their shoulders, and daggers by their sides, to cut the throats and blow out the brains of——whom? Of those who are unarmed, defenceless and inoffensive, good natured and laughing; for it is true that these redcoat gentry are a perfect laughing stock and a byeword among their opponents. Every one seems to feel perfectly secure against their wrath so long as the people rest solely on their moral position.—O'Connell has to a great extent convinced the Irish that their only hope is in the non-enforcing principle and practice. It is most instructive to be here on the spot and witness the progress of events. O'Connell is the 'observed of all observers.' All eyes, so far as Ireland is concerned, are turned upon him. He is in Ireland just now, and in both Ireland and England is thought, talked and felt about more than any other person in the kingdom, not excepting the Queen; and justly so, for his position as a leader in this world's great experiment as to effecting political and national revolution without violence. No monarch or statesman stands in a position more truly sublime than Daniel O'Connell. God give the victory to repeal, and He certainly will if the repealers are true to the no-violence policy.

'No social or political revolution can be worth a drop of human blood,' may yet become the rule for the world. It will, for it is right."

Great Smuggling Operations in New York. £700 worth of West England Broadcloths, brought over by the ship Oxford, have been seized by Custom House officers in New York. The Aurora says:—"As yet no admission has been made of any goods smuggled beyond the exact quantity detected, which is forty five cases. The great question arises whether the ship has subjected herself by the act to confiscation. Upon this point nothing can be speculated upon with any credit until the innocence of the captain and owners is fully tested.—The Oxford was built in this city, about nine years since, at a cost of $76,000.

We learn from the same paper that, on Monday morning, the ship Montezuma, belonging to the same line of packets, arrived at that port from Liverpool. Capt. Marshall and others of the principal owners immediately boarded her, and communicated to her officers all that had transpired in relation to the Oxford, and demanded of them, if any goods were on board with the intention of being smuggled, to confess all and give them up. The mate then acknowledged that they had such goods on board, which are now subject to the orders of the collector.—[Transcript.

Bottled Thunder.—One of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, who has recently returned from a tramp through the prairies, gives the following amusing incident:

"These Indian warriors remained with us during the night, and the next day they were invited by Capt. Stewart to take a shock from an electrifying machine that he had brought with him.—This was about the newest "machine" that the Sioux had heard of. Bottled lightning? The man that shades the sun turned pale when he heard of it. A few of us stood around and received a shock before the Indians, that they might gain something of an understanding of the affair and witness what effect it would produce. But though they manifested great wonder at the clicking of the sparks and at our simultaneous start, it was evident that no true intelligence had glimmered upon their comprehension in regard to what it all meant.—They however, readily arranged themselves as we directed, and we set the Medicine Machine in operation upon them. Nothing could have been more comical than the effect produced when the shock took place. The Solitary Dog thought the White Bull struck him, and at once commenced pummelling back in furious fashion. For a moment the thing looked as if we had kicked up a desperate row among the Brutes. They shouted and jumped and tossed their arms in the air. The Bull roared, the Dog howled, Little Thunder rumbled, Gray Eyes twinkled. The Flying Bird fluttered, *Nito-kee* (the untranslateable) looked indescribable, and the Causer of Eclipses blushed blue at finding himself eclipsed. What surprised them most was the fact of the shock starting them all at once with such instantaneous rapidity, while their unsophisticated notion was, that if the bottled lightning had to get through one man on its road to strike another, the man struck first ought to feel first. They expressed this to us, at the same time acknowledging that the dose of lightning we gave them was 'great medicine.' "

An Immense Teetotal Society.—A gentleman writes to the New York Evening Post, from one of the creeks of Florida that there is not a drop of liquor to be had on the whole lagoon. He says he is himself Vice President of a Teetotal Society *two hundred miles long!* How broad it may be he does not inform us. One of the effects of this most elongated temperance is that the coast is perfectly healthy. The doctors are starving for want of patients. The Post's correspondent says that five have left for more congenial locations, and that the three remaining ones have turned their attention to the innoculation of sour orange trees and other vegetable settings.

☞ The Portland Bulletin, in some remarks upon the late cold weather, says:

"We are unable to say how far the ice extends. A man, however, (who had at first been noticed *hull-down* in the horizon,) while coming in by the forts the other day, with a bag of oranges on his back and a compass in his hand, was hailed to know where he was from. "From Matanzas," was the reply."

☞ Shipwreck.—Ship Wales, (of Hallowell) Watts, from Manilla, July 22, for New York, was lost Aug. 1, off the West Bucra, or Bucia in the Straits of San Bernardino. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Crew saved. There is $32,000 insurance on cargo, and freight money, at various offices in Wall street, New York. The W. was a fine ship of 440 tons.

☞ The city of Portland have received a present of twenty volumes of valuable books from the city of Paris. They are beautifully bound and illustrated.

A CARD.

The undersigned would testify their very grateful acknowledgement to the friends, who notwithstanding the storm, on Tuesday the 6th inst. called on them. Some hundred and forty, or hundred and fifty came, liberally to furnish necessaries and comforts for their Pastor's family. It was exceedingly gratifying to receive them on that day for it was a *birth day* festival, the day which completed *sixty five years* of his life. The anniversary of his ordination was also near. That took place, Feb. 18, 1807. The various and valuable articles of food and raiment, and the generous portion of that which "answereth all things," so kindly contributed demands hearty and fervent gratitude. They are received as renewed and substantial expressions of continued confidence, affection and respect. The tables were spread in fine taste, and were richly laden with wholesome diet, adorned with flowers of beautiful hues and delicious fragrance, which their own liberality had provided. The afternoon and evening passed very pleasantly. The conversation was animated and cheerful, interspersed with singing. All appeared to enjoy the season. It was one of lively interest to the family. Before separating, the choicest of heaven's blessings were invoked upon the guests in solemn prayer. May the effect be to excite to a more diligent and faithful discharge of every relative duty. May all the guests be clothed in the robes of righteousness and eat to the full satisfying of their souls of the bidden manna.

On the behalf of themselves and family.

DAVID THURSTON.
PRUDENCE B. THURSTON.

Winthrop, Feb. 10, 1844.

P. S.—Eunice F. T. Richardson, in the absence of her husband, would express her gratitude to those friends, who, at her father's "donation visit," very generously made her and her family partakers of their liberality. This most unlooked for expression of generosity to one, who though long separated from them, still retains a strong attachment to them, and whom she was highly gratified to meet, is received with unfeigned pleasure, and for which they will accept her most hearty thanks and her best desires for their prosperity and happiness.

RECEIPTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Robinson, $1,60; H. Dorman, 2,00; S. Baldwin, 200; R. Norcross, 2,00; M. Rollins, 2,00 E. Packard, 2,00; Dr. Foss, 2,00; R. Oliver, 2,00; E. J. Oliver, 2,00; Philips Torrey, 2,00; E. W. Chamberlain, 3,00; C. C. Cone, 2,00; Wm. Stone 2,00; John Thompson, 2,00; Enos Robbins, ,50; Wm. Carle, 2,00; A. Fuller 1,00, Benj. Hardy 1,00; Wm. Morse, 2,00; Asaph Smith, 2,00; E. Kimball, 2,00; E. Haskell; 1,00; Prof. W. Smith 2,00; W. H. Lunt, 2,00; Rev. D. Sewall, 2,00; Appleton Webster, 2,00; Libbey & Elden, 1,00; Hon. S. M. Pond, 2,00; Albert Farwell, 1,50; C. H. Hayden, 2,00; Z. Hayford, 2,00; Portius Johnson, 1,00; H. Bisbee, 1,00; B. Talbot Jr. 2,00; M. Marrow, 2,00; Rev. E. Wells, 2,00; Rounds & Deering, 2,00; J. & W. Bullen, 2,00.

SOMERSET ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Somerset Anti-Slavery Society will hold its 7th Anniversary at Bloomfield, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th days of February, Services will commence at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. Arrangements will be made to secure interesting Speakers from abroad, among whom, Milton Clark, a fugitive slave, is expected to be present.

It is ardently hoped that each town in this county will be fully represented.

Per Order
E. J. PEET, Secretary.

Highway Robbery! Mr. Lucius Grinnell, of Tolland, Connecticut, was robbed on Friday the 2d inst. at about 6 o'clock P. M. He was in a sleigh, about 3 miles from Marble's Tavern, in Paris, when he met a man on horseback, who ordered him to turn out that he might pass. This he did; and as he came up by the side of the horse, another person on the opposite side struck him senseless. He was pulled out of the sleigh, and robbed of $140, and a watch worth about $30. They then left him. [Portland American.]

Married.

In Augusta, James B. Hall, Esq., to Mrs. A. L. Marston.

In Jefferson, Owen Dealy of Winthrop, to Helen Furlong.

In Dresden, George H. Hatch to Lucy Chase, both of Richmond.

In Belgrade, Charles Littlefield to Rebecca P. Tupper.

In Chesterville, George O. Sewall to Mary L Young; David French, Jr., of Mt. Vernon, to Mrs. Sophronia Merrick.

At Livermore Falls, Timothy Wood to Hannah Catlin of Jay.

In Hartford, Benjamin Milliken to Martha Milliken.

In Buckfield, Deplura H. Bisbee to Betsey W. Heald.

In Brunswick, Arthur D. Edgecomb to Rebecca A. Dooning.

In Phipsburg, Capt. Lowell B. Wallace to Ruby Wallace.

In Wiscasset, John Savage to Hannah Clark.

In Thomaston, Erastus F. Lermond to Emeline E. Woodcock.

In Lincolnville, Wm. A. Shenck of Waldoboro', to Mary A. Whitney; Rufus Ludwig to Francis Parker.

In Knox, John W. Ingraham of Montville, to Clara B. Hall.

In Frankfort, Rev. Francis A. Bean to Abigail L. Trevett; Robert Campbell to Emeline D. Parker.

In Anson, Hiram Chase formerly of Belfast, to Sarah D Titcomb.

In Harmony, Robert Tripp, aged 14, to Diana Emery, aged 16; George Collins of Solon, to Mrs. Abigail M. Campbell; Samuel Corson, Jr., of Hartland, to Bethiah Bean; Capt. Alfred A. Soule to Prudence D. Bradford: Peter Folsom to Cordelia Soule.

In Etna, John W. Carter to Emily S. Getchell.

In Bangor, George Crosby to Susan J. Wellington.

In Portland, Daniel Knight, to Mrs. Susan G. Greene; Reuben Bartol to Almira Edes.

In Durham, William Proctor to Abigail Ficket, both of Danville; William K. Marston to Elizabeth Ann Rice of New Gloucester; John R. Gooding of Pownal, to Mary A. Nason.

In Standish, Samuel Mitchell to Miriam Phinney.

In Newfield, Timothy H. Locke of Saco, to Elizabeth L. Noble of Parsonsfield.

In Hollis, Luther Weymouth of Lyman, to Mrs. Hannah Foss.

In Saco, Nichard H. Plummer of Biddeford, to Abigail Tibbets; Stephen Sawyer to Louisa Butler of Pelham, N. H.

In Eastport, George Frazier, to Mary Eliza Hilton.

Died.

In this town, Mary, wife of Richard M. Pinkham, aged 44; Greenlief N. Hains, aged 17 years 8 months; Miss Olivier R. Kean, aged 17.

In Pittston, only child of Capt. George Green, aged 20 mos.

In Readfield, Abigail, wife of Wm. Joss, aged 72.

In Farmington, Louisa A., wife of Joshua Follansbee, of the U. S. Navy, aged 20.

In Vassalboro', Otis, son of Owen Clark, aged 39.

In Lisbon, Mrs. Sarah Peterson, aged 83.

In Arrowsic, Harriet Piercy, aged 17.

In Thomaston, Edward Brown, aged about 65; John Hayden, aged about 23.

In Union, Levi Morse, aged 82.

In Camden, Esther Talbot, formerly of Turner, aged 25.

In Brooks, Martha, wife of Christopher C Curtis, of Frankfort, aged 31.

In Farmington, Mary, wife of Wendall Davis, aged 78; Adelia McLane, aged 20.

In Strong, Mary, wife of Charles Davis, aged 28; Thomas F. Eaton, aged 23.

In Turner, Zilphia, wife of Hon. Job Prince, aged 44.

In Canton, Eliza Wilson, wife of Horatio Austin, aged 27.

In Hartford, very suddenly, Washington J. Bragg, M. D., in the 36th year of his age. He possessed an amiable disposition and was much beloved by all. Of his worth, much might be said—let it suffice to say he was a skillful physician: a warm friend of the slave. Much might be said of the amiableness of his character, which will long be held in pleasing remembrance by a large circle of relatives and associates. But he has gone in the midst of his usefulness, leaving a deeply afflicted wife and one child with a large circle of friends to mourn his early exit. But we mourn not as those that have no hope, for the "righteous hath hope in his death."

Dearest brother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then, in heaven, with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Will the Eastern Argus please copy?

In Harmony, Benj. F. Perry, aged 24.

In Norridgewock, Henry Emerson, formerly of Georgetown, aged 77.

In Charleston, John B. Nason, aged 20.

In Dover, Lory Harmon, aged 40—formerly of Dorham.

In Weld, Joseph O. Dummer, formerly of Hallowell, aged 63.

In Gorham, William E. Piles, aged 62.

In Scarborough, Samuel Mathews, aged 61.

In Saco, Susan R., wife of George P. Hayes, aged 26; Catharine, daughter of widow Sally Chandler, aged 28.

In Parsonsfield, Tobias Ricker, Esq., aged 57.

In New Orleans, Newell B. Chick, formerly of Bangor.

S. PAGE & CO.
Wholesale & Retail.
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
W. I Goods, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs.
AND MACHINE CARDS.
No. 2 Kennebec Row,
HALLOWELL, ME.

To the Honorable W. Emmons Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec:

THE Petition and Representation of Seth May, Guardian of Mary J. Hains, Angelia E. Hains and Ellen C. Hains, of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, minors, respectfully shews, that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows:—About 200 acres of land situated in said Winthrop, being the homestead farm of which Walter Hains late of said Winthrop, died seized and possessed, with the buildings thereon—also two Pews in the Universalist chapel at said Winthrop, numbered 10 and 20—all which is subject to Content May's (late widow of said Walter Hains) right of dower therein; the said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors, and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he or some other person may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted,

SETH MAY.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta on the 1st Monday of February, 1844.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Liberty Standard, a newspaper printed in Hallowell, that all persons interested may attend on the 2d Monday of March next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: F. Davis, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest: F. Davis, Register.

LIBERTY TRACT DEPOSITORY,
AT
THE LIBERTY STANDARD OFFICE,
HALLOWELL.

NO. 2.—The Right sort of Politics, containing 4 pages.

No. 3—The influence of the Slave Power, 4 pages.

No. 4—Don't throw away your vote, 4 pages.

No. 5—John Quincy Adams's Letter, 8 pages.

No. 6—The Tyrant Paupers, or where the Money goes, 4 pages.

No. 7—Bible Politics, 4 pages.

No. 9—The Compact, or What have State Politics to do with Slavery, 4 pages.

Price—12 pages for 1 cent, or 300 Tracts of 4 pages each, for $1,00.

Also, The Birney Song for 3 cents per copy.

Nov. 9, 1843.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, author of Light and Truth, would inform the subscribers to his work that it is now published, and the four numbers are bound together and ready for delivery, and would caution all those who kindly subscribed for the work about taking it of any other person but himself, as his Book of names was obtained under false pretences, by certain colored persons in Boston, who refuse to return it back to him.—A statement of the transaction will be given to the public if necessary.

Papers in this State and Massachusetts please copy.

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,
HALLOWELL, MAINE.
PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade.

—ALSO—
Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties,
Gent's fine Calf-skin Sewed and Pegged Boots,
Goat and Seal-skin do do do
Thick Boots and Shoes,
Morocco Shoes and Pumps,
Kid and Morocco skins,
Philadelphia and New York Sole Leather,
Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins,
Binding and Shoe Thread,
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking,
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS, Mens' and Boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

The subscriber, having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere, has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. July, 1843.

Sands's Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scorfula, or King's Evil—Rheumatism—Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—or Pustules on the face—Blotches—Biles—Chronic—Sore Eyes—Ring Worm or tetter—Scald Head —Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints—Stubborn Ulcers—Syphilitic Symptoms —Sciatica—or Lumbago—and diseases arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury—Ascites—or Dropsy—Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scorfula disease. It speaks for itself.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1842.

Messrs. Sands, Gent—Although I am disfigured and deformed, for life I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, thro' the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a small red spot, attended with itching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until finally, the nose was entirely eaten off: the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lips, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, England, and my case is well known there. The first physicians in the kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed tro take 63 drops of the 'Tincture of Iodine three times a day, which I continued for 6 months in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitriol to the parts. After this I used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment and relinquished all hopes of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a cancer, but Dr. M——, under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupsus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued gradually to increase, extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.

While crossing on the ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance, and thus accosted me: 'My friend, have you used the Sarsaparilla?' 'No,' I replied. 'Then use it, for I believe it will cure you.' Being thus addressed by a stranger, I was induced to make trial of a medicine so highly recommended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep well: and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the right medicine and get cured,

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude,
Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,
Nutria Alley, Pearl Street

State of New York, City of Brooklyn, ss. On this 25th day of Nov. 1842, before me came Tho's Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same. HENRY C. MURPHY.
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sand's Sarsaparilla will remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and depraved condition of the general constitution, viz.: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustules, on the face, chronic, Sore Eyes, Ringworms or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn Ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, female derangements, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings, 173 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

S. PAGE & Co. Agents, by special appointment, of the proprietors, for Hallowell and vicinity.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT DEPOT.
AT
H. WATERS'S STORE, AUGUSTA.

No. 1—Poems on Slavery, by Longfellow, 8 pp. 12 mo. No. 2—Loyal National Repeal Association, or Daniel O'Connell's Address to the Repeal Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, 12 pp. 12 mo.

No. 3.—The Missouri compromise on the Extention of the Slave Power; by Gen. James Appleton of Portland 4 pages, Price—12 pages for 1 cent, or 300 Tracts of 4 pages each, for $1,00.

20,000 pages of the above tracts are ready for delivery.

Augusta. Jan, 25, 1844.

NOTICE.—BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Societies' prices, for gratuitous distribution among the destitute.

An assortment constantly on hand.
Dec. 1843. 20

THE LIBERTY STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED ON
THURSDAY MORNING.

Communications for the Standard, to be addressed (post paid) to
AUSTIN WILLEY—EDITOR.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
MATHEWS & STEVENS—PRINTERS,
GARDINER, ME.

Terms.—Two Dollars per annum in advance

Poetry.

PASSING UNDER THE ROD.

BY MRS. M. S. B. DANA.

I saw the young bride, in her beauty and pride,
  Bedecked in her snowy array,
And the bright flush of joy mantled high on her cheek,
  And the future looked blooming and gay;
And with woman's devotion she laid her fond heart
  At the shrine of idolatrous love,
And she anchored her hopes to the perishing earth,
  By the chain which her tenderness wove.
But I saw when those heart-strings were bleeding and torn,
  And the chain had been severed in two,
She changed her white robes for the sables of grief,
  And her bloom for the paleness of wo!
But the Healer was there, pouring balm on her heart,
  And wiping the tears from her eyes,
And he strengthened the chain he had broken in twain,
  And fastened it firm to the skies;
There had whispered a voice, 'twas the voice of her God,
  "I love thee, I love thee!—pass under the rod."

I saw the young mother in tenderness bend
  O'er the couch of her slumbering boy,
And she kissed the soft lips as he murmured her name,
  While the dreamer lay smiling in joy.
Oh! sweet as the rose-bud encircled with dew,
  When its fragrance is flung on the air,
So fresh and so bright to the mother he seemed,
  As he lay in his innocence there!
But I saw when she gazed on the same lovely form,
  Pale as marble, and silent, and cold,
But paler and colder her beautiful boy,
  And the tale of her sorrows was told;
But the Healer was there, who had smitten her heart,
  And taken her treasure away,
To allure her to heaven, he placed it on high,
  And the mourner will sweetly obey!
There has whispered a voice, 'twas the voice of her God,
  "I love thee, I love thee!—pass under the rod."

I saw when a father and mother had leaned
  On the arm of a dear cherished son,
And the star in the future grew bright to her gaze,
  As they saw the proud place he had won;
And the fast coming evening of life promised fair,—
  And its pathway grew smooth to their feet,
And the star-light of love glimmered bright at the end,
  And the whispers of fancy were sweet;
But I saw when they stood bending low o'er the grave,
  Where their heart's dearest hopes had been laid,
And the star had gone down in the darkness of night,
  And the joy from their bosoms had fled;
But the Healer was there, and his arms were around,
  And he led them with tenderest care,
And he showed them a star in the bright upper world,
  'Twas their star shining brilliantly there!
They each heard a voice, 'twas the voice of their God,
  "I love thee, I love thee!—pass under the rod."
[Knickerbocker.

Scrap Book.

THE HAPPY SHEPHERD.

M. de Rance, a distinguished Frenchman of the seventeenth century, having experienced some very severe afflictions and disappointments, while yet ignorant of the only source of real consolation sunk into a deep and settled melancholy; in this gloomy mood he wandered in the woods for hours together, regardless of the weather, and seemingly unconscious of every surrounding object.

On one of the brightest mornings in May, he was wandering in his usual disconsolate manner, amongst the wooded mountains that skirted his estate. Suddenly he came to a deep glen, which terminated in a narrow valley. It was covered with a rich green herbage, and was surrounded on all sides with thick woods. A flock was feeding at the bottom and a clear brook watered it. Underneath the broad shade of a spreading oak sat an aged shepherd, who was attentively reading a book. His crook and pipe were laying on the bank near him, and his faithful dog was guarding his satchel at his feet. The Abbe was much struck by his appearance. His locks were white with age, yet a venerable and cheerful benignity appeared in his countenance. His clothes were worn completely threadbare, and patched of every different color. His brow was furrowed by time; but as he lifted up his eyes from the book, they seemed almost to beam with the expression of heartfelt peace and innocency.

Notwithstanding his mean garb, the Abbe de Rance involuntary felt a degree of respect and kindness for the man. 'My good friend, (said he with a tone of affectionate sympathy,) you seem very poor, and at an advanced age; can I render your latter days more comfortable?'

The old man looking at him steadfastly, but with the greatest benignity, replied, "I humbly thank you sir, for your kindness; did I stand in need of it I should most gratefully accept it; but blessed be God, his mercy and goodness have left nothing even to wish."

"Nothing to wish! (replied M. de Rance, who began to suspect his Shepherd's garb to be a disguise.) I shall suspect you of being a greater philosopher than any I know!—Think again."

"Sir," replied the Shepherd mildly,—"this little flock which you see, I love as if it were my own, though it belongs to another; God has put it in my master's heart to show me more kindness than I deserve. I love to sit here and meditate on all the mercies of God to me in this life; and above all, I love to read and meditate on his glorious promises for that which is to come. I will assure you, sir, that while I watch my sheep, I receive many a sweet lesson on the good Shepherd's watchful care over me and all of us. What can I wish sir, more?"

"But, good man," returned the Abbe, "did it never come into your head, that your master may change, or your flock may die? Should you not like to be independent, instead of trusting to fortuitous circumstances?"

"Sir," replied the Shepherd, "I look upon it that I do not depend upon circumstances, but on the great and good God, who directs them. This is what makes me happy, happy at heart. God in mercy enables me to lie down and sleep secure, on the immutable strength of that blessed word,—"All things work together for good, to them that love God." My reliance (being poor) is the love of God; if I were ever so rich, I could not be more secure; for on what else, but on his will, can the most flourishing prospects depend for their stability?"

The Abbe felt some emotion at this pointed observation; he however smothered it and said, "Very few have your firmness of mind."

"Sir," answered the man, "you should rather say few seek their strength from God." Then steadily fixing his eye on M. de Rance, he added, "Sir, it is not firmness of mind; I know misfortune as well as others; and I know, too, that where affliction comes close, no firmness of mind only, can or will carry a man through. However strong a man may be, afflictions may yet be stronger, unless his strength be in the strength of God. Again, sir it is not firmness of mind, but it is a firm and heartfelt conviction founded on scripture and experience of God's mercy in Christ.—It is faith, and that faith itself is the gift of God."

The man paused, then looking at M. de Rance with great interest, he added, "Sir, your kindness calls for my gratitude. Permit me to show it in the only way I can. Then I will add, that if you do not know this gift, he calls you to it as much as me. I see by your countenance, that though so young, you have known sorrow. Would to God you could read on mine, that, though at so advanced and infirm an age, I enjoy the blessings of peace. Yet though you are probably learned, whilst I am unlearned, I believe the secret of true happiness is the same to all. Let me then show my gratitude, by telling you what the teaching of God, or his word and providence, has taught me. I was not always blessed with the happiness I now enjoy. When I was young I had a farm of my own, I had a wife whom I dearly loved, and I was blessed with sweet children. Yet, with all these good things I was never happy; for I knew not God, the Supreme good. With every temporal blessing I never reaped pure enjoyment, for my affections were never in due subordination. My eyes being turned to the channel of temporal blessings, instead of God their source, I was in constant anxiety, either to grasp more, or lest I should lose what I had already got. God had compassion upon me, and sent misfortune to lead me to him. I once had a son, the pride of my heart; a daughter, and she began to be the friend and comfort of her mother. Each was grown up, and began to yield us comfort beyond our fondest hopes; when each we had to watch through a slow and lingering disease. Blessed be God, that taught them to live the life of his saints, and gives them now as the angels in heaven, to behold his glory face to face. They were taught, but not of us; it was the work of God; of that God, whom as yet we knew not. Their deaths—but, oh! how unspeakably bitter did that pang seem which came in mercy to call us to God, and give us spiritual life! Till we fainted under the stroke, we did not remember that our insensible hearts had never yet been thankful for the blessing, whose loss we were ready to repine at; we can now in mercy say that we know afflictions do not spring out of the dust. Blessed be God, I can now from my very heart thank him, for uniting me for all the ages of a blissful eternity, with those dear and angelic spirits, towards whom I only thought of the short intercourse of time. Oh! how short my views; how long his love; Surely his mercy, and the fruit of it, endureth forever. This was our greatest affliction; besides, I have, through a variety of accidents, lost my relations, and my possessions, and I now, in my old age, serve in the house where I was once master. Yet, I find indeed, that "to know the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent, is indeed life eternal." A man's life does not consist in the abundance which he possesses, but in that peace which passes all understanding, and which the world can neither give nor take away. I desire to live by faith day by day, and trust to the Lord to provide for the morrow. In short, sir, I have found by experience, that every worldly good without God is empty, and that God without any worldly good, is as of old, all sufficient!"

This discourse struck M. de Rance to the heart. It was a ray of light from above. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision.

Hayti—Its New Government.—The black gentry of Hayti have fairly turned the tables upon the white race. They exclude white men from the right of citizenship, and from holding real estate. The Editor of the U. S. Gazette has a copy of the new Constitution of the Haytien Republic, of which the following is a synopsis:—

The first section provides for the political division of the Republic, and declares that Africans and Indians, or the descendants of either, by one or the other parent, may become citizens; but no white person can become a citizen, or hold real estate.—The second section provides for the civil and political rights. The third section provides for equality in the eyes of the world. All modes of worship shall be equally free. The freedom of the press is guarantied. Schools to be established for both sexes, the teaching free and gratuitous. Trial by jury is granted. The people have a right to assemble peaceably, and without arms. The powers of the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary, are defined. The executive is a President. The Legislature is composed of a Senate, and House of Commons.—One third of the Senate is renewable every two years. The whole of these however, much resemble those of the same bodies in the United States. The heads of the four Departments are called Secretaries of State. The qualifications of voters are fixed. The colors of the Republic are blue and red, placed horizontally. The arms are the Palm, surmounted by the Liberty Cap, and ornamented with a trophy of arms, with the legend, "In union there is strength." Port au Prince is the seat of Government, under the name of Port Rebublican. The national fetes are, the Independence of Hayti, 1st of January; that of Agriculture, the 1st of May; that of Alexander Petion, 1st of April; that of Regeneration, the 27th of January. Every stranger in Hayti to enjoy protection to his person and goods.

General Reviere, the new President, was installed on the 4th instant, when he took the oath of office and entered upon his duties. The populace turned out *en masse*, and made great demonstrations of joy. There had been no outbreaks during the last month.

"**Never give up the Ship.**"—The editor of the Mercantile Journal has lately paid a visit to New York and the adjoining city of Brooklyn, which latter place he had not seen for 32 years and the former for 14 years. After giving a few of his general impression as regards the great changes that had taken place, he concludes with the following paragraph, which, taken in connection with the enviable situation which he now occupies, forcibly illustrates the value of the motto which forms the caption of this article. He says:

And while we thought of these things, and mechanically pursued our way, lost in reflection, we could not but recur to our own condition at the time when we first stepped ashore on Long Island—A SAILOR BOY, far from his home, destitute of friends, money, or even clothing, and a cripple besides—having been sent home from a foreign port, by an American Consul, in consequence of fracturing a limb! Unable to go aloft, we tried for a time, in vain, to obtain a temporary situation on board a small coasting vessel, as a means of procuring subsistence, and finally we borrowed two "York sixpences" from our sailor landlord, to defray our expenses to Brooklyn, in the ferry-boat and back, with a view to obtain an opportunity to labor on a farm or in a garden—it being then the spring of the year, and labor of that kind in demand. But our pallid complexion, and rather shabby seaman's apparel, and imploring aspect, served us not in the quality of a *letter of recommendation*. We spent the whole day in exploring that part of Long Island, and seeking an opportunity to *work*, but to all our applications notwithstanding we assured the farmers that we were well acquainted with agricultural labor, we received in reply only a suspicious glance and surly No!—We returned to the great city, somewhat disappointed, but not broken in spirit—and notwithstanding our forlorn condition, renewed our determination to struggle manfully with misfortune, and never "give up the ship."

Since that time, we have witnessed many strange and eventful scenes, and have more than once, been placed in situations, apparently much more critical and forlorn, than when we found ourselves a friendless, moneyless, lone sailor boy, in the great city of New York—and have frequently had occasion to witness the truth of the saying that "there is no greater solitude than in the midst of a great city."

Unmarried Women.—An exchange paper discourses thus eloquently on a highly important subject:

"Why is it there are so many females unmarried amongst us?—females too of the right age and all the qualifications requisite for the marriage state? females capable of making any reasonable man happy? Why is it that they remain year after year in a single state? Surely the fault cannot be theirs. There are young men enough to give all young women husbands, to support them well, and help them to bring up and educate a family, if they would set about the affair in right good earnest. Why don't they do it? They are fearful of changing their situations, lest poverty come upon them, or they get taken in by those who are full of love and smiles at present, and cross and tyrannical when their objects are secured. The first objection vanishes when the true state of the case is known. A good wife is an assistance instead of an incumbrance. A man who can barely support himself, while leading a single life, will more than support himself and wife in the married state. This is seen by facts of every day occurrence. The latter objection has no foundation. Because a few men live unhappily in the married state, it is no reason that every one will? and generally the fault lies with the husband. We will be bound to say, if a young man strives for happiness and peace at home, he will assuredly obtain them. But if he departs from his duty, he cannot expect anything but sorrow.

Let our young men, who are old enough to form connections, and who can work for a living, see to it that the young women are furnished with husbands. Something must be wrong, where so many of both sexes are being strangers to each other—moping away existence, when they might do good and be happy. What say you, reader? will you put off duty? Shall we preach to you in vain?"

Napoleon's Heart.—When Bonaparte died at St. Helena, it is well known that his heart was extracted, with the design of being preserved. The British physician who had charge of this wondrous organ, had deposited it in a silver basin, among water, and retired to rest, leaving two tapers burning beside it in his chamber.

He often confessed to his friends that he felt nervously anxious, as the custodier of such a deposite; and though he reclined, he did not sleep. While lying thus awake, he heard, during the silence of the night, first a rustling noise, then a plunge among the water in the basin, and then the sound of an object falling with a rebound on the floor, all occurring with the quickness of thought. Dr. A, sprang from his bed, and the cause of the intrusion on his repose was soon explained—it was an enormous rat dragging the heart of Bonaparte to its hole. A few moments more, and that which before had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been found even in a more degrading position that the dust of Cæsar stopping a beer-barrel—*it would have been devoured as the supper of a rat!*

THE COTTAGE DOOR.

"Sweet Ellen More," said I, "come forth
  Beneath the sunny sky;
Why stand you musing all alone,
  With such an anxious eye?
What is it, child, that aileth you?"
  And thus she made reply:

"The fields are green, the skies are bright,
  The leaves are on the tree,
And among the sweet flowers of the thyme
  Far flies the honey-bee;
And the lark hath sung since morning prime,
  And merrily singeth he.

"Yet not for this shall I go forth
  On the open hills to play;
There's not a bird that singeth now
  Would tempt me hence to stray;
I would not leave our cottage door
  For a thousand flowers to-day!"

"And why?" said I; "what is there here
  Beside your cottage door,
To make a merry girl like you
  Thus idly stand to pore?
There is a mystery in this thing—
  Now tell me, Ellen More?"

The fair girl look'd into my face,
  With her dark and serious eye:
Silently awhile she look'd,
  Then heaved a quiet sigh;
And, with a half-reluctant will,
  Again she made reply:

"Three years ago, unknown to us,
  When nuts were on the tree,
Even in the pleasant harvest-time,
  My brother went to sea;
Without a word to sea he went,
  And a sorrowful house were we.

"That winter was a weary time,
  A long dark time of wo;
For we knew not in what ship he sail'd,
  And we sought in vain to know;
And night and day the loud, loud wind
  Seem'd evermore to blow.

"My mother lay upon her bed,
  And her heavy heart was toss'd
With dismal thoughts of storm and wreck
  Upon some savage coast;
But morn and eve we pray'd to God
  That he might not be lost.

"And when the pleasant spring came on,
  And again the fields were green,
He sent a letter full of news
  Of the wonders he had seen;
Praying us to think him loving still,
  As he had ever been.

"The tidings that came next were from
  A sailor old and gray,
Who saw his ship at anchor lie
  In the harbor of Bombay;
But he said my brother pined for home,
  And wish'd he were away.

"Again he wrote a letter long,
  Without a word of gloom;
And soon, and very soon, he said,
  He should again come home:—
I watch'd as now, beside the door,
  And yet he did not come!

"I watch'd and watch'd, but knew not then
  It would be all in vain;
For very sick he lay the while
  In a hospital in Spain.
Ah me! I fear my brother dear
  Will ne'er come home again!

"And now I watch—for we have heard
  That he is on his way,
And the letter said in very truth,
  He would be here to-day.
Oh! there's not a bird that singeth now
  Would tempt me hence away!"

That self-same eve I wander'd down
  Unto the busy strand,
Just as a little boat came in
  With people to the land,
And among them was a sailor boy,
  Who leap'd upon the sand.

I knew him by his dark blue eyes,
  And by his features fair;
And on the shore he gaily sang
  A simple Scottish air—
"There's no place like our own dear home,
  To be met with any where!"

IRON STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

During a recent visit to Bristol, and while viewing the iron steamship Great Britain, I was amused with the following dialogue which passed between two persons, evidently not strangers to *Father Neptune*, whose curiosity, like my own, had brought them to see this Leviathan. It commenced with the following exclamation, from one of them:

A. Upon my word what a noble ship?

B. Indeed is she; just observe her bow, see how it flares; not much water on that forecastle.

A. Just see what a beautiful water line and fine run.

B. Can you see her marks?

A. No, but I understand she is to draw, ready for sea, 16 feet of water.

B. That is not enough to make her a good sea boat.

A. Nonsense; she would be much better as a steamer, and sailing ship also, if she drew four feet less.

A. Why she would go to leeward under canvas lik a sand-barge.

A. You are quite mistaken; such was the opinion once, but we have now practical evidence to the contrary.

B. How so?

A. Great draft of water is not necessary to make a ship hold a wind; it is the form of the vessel; give good length, perpendicular sides, and flat bottom in the midship section, make the two ends sharp, and she will go to windward of where she looks, carry her weight like a mule, be as stiff as a church, sail on her bottom, and go like a race-horse.

B. Well, these are new ideas; where did you get them!

A. They are to some people; but, nevertheless, practically true; yet, such are the prejudices of people, and such is the effect of old habits, that, although in some places they are well known facts, in others they will not be listened to.

B. If your ideas are correct, the science of ship-building is quite changed.

A. Changed indeed; formerly the *more* immersion you gave a vessel, the more perfect she was supposed to be; now, a moderate immersion is sought for.

B. This is certainly very strange; but I do not comprehend how a vessel drawing little water can be safe in a sea-way?

A. A vessel drawing a great draft of water, in a gale of wind is like a fixture; if the sea strikes her, something must go; it smashes everything which offers resistance, and perhaps takes her to the bottom; whereas, a vessel with a light draft of water yields to the sea; hence it is that the accidents to ships are much fewer than formerly, and as a proof of it during my time the premiums of insurance have been reduced one-half, which is caused in part by the improved model of ships.

B. But I don't see yet how it is—you say you approve of great length; now my idea is that the Great Britain is too long; she cannot be safe.

A. Why not?

B. Suppose that in a gale of wind a large sea takes her amidships; her ends being out of water she will strain and break down.

A. I am sorry to find you indulging in such foolish, but too general, prejudices; then you think that a ship should be formed according to the length of a sea?

B. Not exactly, but something like it.

A. Well, now for the sake of illustration, we will suppose the general prejudice, of which you appear to partake, to be correct, what will be the consequence in different gales and in different places; the length of the sea changes very much; take for instance the British Channel; there the sea is very short even in a gale; take the middle of the Atlantic, between Europe and America, there you have all kinds of seas; if you catch a gale of wind off Cape Horn, you will there find seas a mile long; and in a single voyage a vessel has all the seas to encounter; now, how long should you build the ship?

B. That's a puzzler. I never took such a view of it before, but when I come to reflect. it appears to me that I have been under the control of prejudice.

A. Undoubtedly you have, and you were not alone. I took the same view until I happened to think of my juvenile days. You doubtless, when a boy, have amused yourself sailing small boats made of chips or blocks of wood, have observed the effect of the ripple in retarding their progress, and have watched with envy and delight the prows of a large boat passing over the tiny waves without being affected by them: this is the ocean and ship in miniature. There need be no limit to the size or length of ships, provided the proportions are in keeping. Iron, as a material for ship building, affords the facility of giving any strength.

B. You are making me quite a convert; the argument though simple, appears to be very conclusive.

A. Experience will confirm you in your conversion; and depend upon it, you may build a ship so long and so large that the seas of the Western Ocean will have scarcely the effect of giving her motion.

B. The more I think of it, the more annoyed I am, to have allowed myself to remain so long under such silly prejudices.

A. If my judgment is good for anything, you will find that the Great Britain proves a first-rate sea boat, so far as her hull is concerned. I am less prepared to discuss the merits of the screw; time will tell us all about it. But I see no reason why Mr Smith's invention should not succeed in the Great Britain as it has done in other steamers to which it has been applied.

B. What provision is made for the security of passengers in case of accident?

A. I am not aware; as the screw supersedes the paddle wheels, Captain Smith's boats, which are an admirable invention, cannot be adopted; but I presume she is to be provided, with a suitable number of other boats.

B. Is she not divided into water tight compartments?

A. Certainly she is; and this arrangement afforded a security of incalculable value; indeed, under almost under any circumstances, the lives of the passengers would be safe.

B. Sailor as I am, I have an awful dread on board these steamers of fire, and, if there was no other motive, this circumstance alone would be quite sufficient to induce me to embark in an iron, in preference to a wood steamer.

I was so much pleased with this conversation, and the practical views which were taken by the speakers, that I noted it down in my memorandum book, and after having myself indulged, up to the time, in precisely similar prejudices, I, too, became a convert to the doctrine laid down as to the unlimited length of a ship.—[London Morning Post.

THE STEAM NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

There is no subject which so much engages the attention of the moral community as that of our steam navy, and it is well understood that, in the event of a war, our maritime superiority must depend solely on this new and important branch of the service.

The recent publication, in *La Presse*, of the number of armed steamers which France has (built and building) in her service, has shown a fact which few persons are acquanted with, and which many will scarcely credit, that the French steam navy is more numerous and powerful than that of England. According to *La Presse*, the total number of armed steamers which France has—completed and in progress—is 104, with an aggregate force of 25,900 horse power. This statement, however is incorrect, and below is the actual amount of her strength, which consists of 114 steam vessels, with a united force, of 32,000 horse power. She has—

6	steamers of	540	horse power	
33	ditto	of	450	ditto.
5	ditto	of	320	ditto.
24	ditto	of	220	ditto.
45	ditto	of	160	ditto.

Making a total of 114 ships, with 32,000 horse power.

The number of steamers built, or in progress, in her Majesty's service is 88, whose united propelling force is under, 20,000 horse power, viz;—

3	steamers of from 650 to 750 horse power.		
9	ditto	of from 320 to 450	ditto.
15	ditto	of from 220 to 300	ditto.
15	ditto	of from 140 to 200	ditto.
46	ditto	of from 60 to 120	ditto.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the French have in their steam navy twenty-six vessels more than the English, and a great amount of steam force to the extent of 12,000 horse power. But it is not merely in the number of her vessels that France has the advantage over this country. The mere superiority of twenty-six vessels would not be a matter of much importance, if these vessels were of various classes; but when the whole of them are of the largest and most powerful class, it gives an advantage to the French, and renders their steam marine greatly superior to ours. While England has only twelve steam vessels of 320 and upwards horse power, France has no less than forty-four vessels of this discription. It has long been a subject of complaint among naval officers practically acquainted with our war steamers, that more than nine-tenths of them have not engines of sufficient power, and that their efficiency is very much impaired in consequence.—Out of the twelve first-class steamers in our service, three of them have engines of upwards of 650 horse power; the Penelope, 22, Captain Jones, and the Watt and the Terrible (building.) It is considered that the whole of the remaining nine ought to have engines of at least 450 horse power. One of these vessels a few weeks ago was despatched from Malta harbor to tow in the Vernon, 50, frigate, which was off the port, and unable to make the harbor in consequence of strong head wing. The steamer however, had not sufficient power, and was obliged to return to the harbor unaccompanied by the Vernon. The fifteen second class steamers, which now have from 220 to 300 horse power, ought to have from 300 to 400 horse power; and the third and fourth class steamers should have their power increased in proportion. Speed in a war steamer is as essential as her armament; this the French well know, and are securing it to their vessels by supplying them with engines of sufficient power. There is no nation so much interested in having a powerful steam navy as the English. Not only her commerce, but her very existence, as an independent nation, depends upon her maintaining the sovereignty of the seas. Hitherto, by the superior skill of her officers and seamen, her fleets have been invincible; but in future wars a novel and united system of warfare will be adopted, and it is incumbent on those persons who have the superintendence of our maritime affairs to see that we are equal at least, if not superior, to any other nation in the number and power of our war steamers. The French nation are so fully impressed with the necessity and importance of having a powerful steam navy, that they readily voted 34,500,000 francs last year for the purpose of building new and large steamers. This was exclusive of the 28,000,000 francs previously voted for the construction of armed steamers to be employed as translantic packets.

While thus increasing her steam marine France has not neglected the other portion of her navy. She has no less than twenty-three line of battle ships on the stock building, all of which are in a forward state; three of these, Le Louis, Le Valmy, and La Ville de Marseilles, are of 120 guns: eleven are of 100 guns, viz.—La Tage, Le Fleuris, L'Ulm, Le Duguoy Trouin, Le Tarreone, L'Annibal, Le Naverin, Le Henri IV., Le Wagram, L'Eylau, and L Austerlitz; the remaining nine Le Dayard, Le Fontenoy, Le Douanert, Le Tilsett, Le Breslay, Le Sceptre, Le Hector, and Le Castylione, are of 60 guns. In addition to the foregoing line of battle ships she has twenty frigates building, six of which are of 60 guns, and the remaining fourteen are from 46 to 50 guns. We have building eleven line-of-battle ships, viz., the Royal Albert and Royal Frederick, of 120 guns; the Aboukir, Exmouth, and Princess Royal, of 90 guns; and the Centurion, Lion, Madras, Mars, Majestic, and Boscowen, of 80 guns; and ten frigates, of from 36 to 50 guns. France has now in commission 181 vessels, viz., eight line-of-battle ships, twelve frigates, of 50 guns, and four of 46 guns; twenty-two corvettes, and thirty-one brigs, seventy-two sloops and smaller craft, store ships, &c., and thirty-two steamers. She has also ready for sea twelve line-of-battle ships, three of 120 guns, one of 100 guns, six of 80 guns, two of 74 guns, and one frigate of 50 guns.—[Eng. pa.

Time.—Time is the only gift or commodity of which every man who lives has just the same share. The passing day is exactly of the same dimensions to each of us, and by no contrivance can any one of us extend its duration by so much as a minute or a second. It is not like a sum of money which we can employ in trade, and put out to interest, and thereby add to, or multiply its amount. Its amount is unalterable. We cannot "make it breed." We cannot keep it by us. Whether we will or no, we must spend it, and all our power, therefore consists in the manner in which it is spent. Part with it we must, but we may give it either for something or nothing. Its mode of escaping from us, however, being very subtle and silent, we are exceedingly apt, because we do not feel it passing out of our hands, like so much told coin, to forget that we are parting with it at all, and thus from mere heedlessness, the precious possession is allowed to pass away, as if it were a thing of no value. The first and principal rule, therefore, in regard to the economy and right improvement of time, is to habituate ourselves to watch it.

From the Newark Advertiser.

CHEEVER'S REPLY TO BISHOP HUGHES.

The Broadway Tabernacle was literally *crammed* last evening, on the occasion of Mr. C.'s Lecture on the 'Mixture of Civil and Ecclesiastical Power in the Middle Ages,' in reply to Bishop Hughes, who recently lectured on the same subject. He spoke near two hours without concluding, and will resume the subject next week.—Among the auditors was Dr. Cunningham, of the Scotch Church. The lecturer had listened, he said, with interest to Bishop Hughes, and admired his ingenuity and his courteous bearing; and if in tracing the progress of a great, despotic, universal hierarchy, such as the mixture of civil and ecclesiastical power must always consist of, from its first thread-like roots in the primitive Church, to its mighty trunk and over shadowing foliage, he should seem to cut athwart sectarian prejudices, it would be with a charitable spirit, and in the pursuit of truth. He denied, of course, the Papal assumption that all the learning and light of the dark ages was contained in the cloisters of that Church. The Church records were indeed, he said, kept, not *for* the people, but *from* the people: 'the germ of Christianity was preserved, indeed, but in spite of the incubus of Romanish superstition.'

After displaying the claims and doctrines of the Church, its morality and its history (during which he was frequently interrupted by applause,) Mr. C. concluded with an excellent eulogium upon the Puritans of New England, who 'sought here an asylum where they might found a Church without a Bishop and a nation without a King.'

The Sacred Music Society concluded the exercises with 'The Pilgrim's Legacy'—a Hymn founded on these words:

THE PILGRIM'S LEGACY.

The May-flower on New England's coast has furl'd
  her tattered sail,
And through her chaf'd and moaning shrouds December's breezes wail,
Yet on that icy deck, behold! a meek but dauntless band,
Who, for the right to worship God, have left their
  native land;
And to this dreary wilderness this glorious boon
  they bring,
  '*A Church without a bishop—a State without a
  King.*'

Those daring men, those gentle wives—say,
  wherefore do they come?
Why rend they all the tender ties of kindred and
  of home?
'Tis *Heaven* assigns their noble work, man's spirit
  to unbind;—
They come not for themselves alone—they come
  for all mankind:
And to the empire of the West this glorious boon
  they bring,
  '*A Church without a bishop—a State without a
  king.*'

Then Prince and Prelate, hope no more to bend
  them to your sway.
Devotion's fire inflames their breasts, and freedom
  points their way,
And, in their brave hearts' estimate, 'twere better
  not to be,
Than quail beneath a despot, where the soul cannot be free;
And therefore o'er the wintry wave, those exiles
  come to bring
  '*A Church without a bishop—a State without a
  king.*'

And still their spirit, in their sons, with freedom
  walks abroad,
The Bible is our only creed—our only monarch,
  God!
The hand is raised—the word is spoke—the solemn pledge is given,
And boldly on our banner floats, in the free air of
  heaven,
The motto of our sainted sires, and loud we make
  it ring—
  '*A Church without a bishop—a State without a
  king.*'

From the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840, prepared by Theodore D. Weld.

CLAIMS OF HENRY CLAY.

1. He has been a slave holder for forty years, and now holds sixty persons as property.

3. He was one of the founders, and is now the President of the American Colonization Society, the grand antagonist of abolition.

3. When the bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union was under consideration in the U. States Senate, Mr. Clay gave a specimen of colonization benevolence towards free colored citizens, by making a motion to deprive them of the right to vote on the question of its acceptance by the people. *See Senate Journal.*

4. His great personal and official influence, when Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, secured the admission of Missouri, into the Union, as a slave State.

5. He gave his casting vote, February 18, 1819, in favor of perpetual slavery in Arkansas, at a time when that territory was almost entirely uninhabited; thus struggling for the widest possible extension of legalized crime.

6. He first proposed the annexation of Texas, by a motion to that effect April 3, 1820.

7. He has earnestly contended against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in 'any Territory of the United States,' and introduced resolutions into the United States Senate, denouncing 'interference of the citizens of any of the States,' to effect either of these objects. *See his resolutions, passed May, 10, 1838.*

8. He zealously opposed the calling of a convention in Kentucky, a measure *without which the abolition of slavery by law*, CANNOT TAKE PLACE IN THAT STATE. George W. Weisenger, who is associate editor of the Louisville Journal, the leading Clay paper at the West, in a letter dated July 6, 1838, says; 'It is well known here that Mr. Clay is warmly opposed to a convention. While the Convention law was under discussion, letters were received from him, remonstrating against the passage of the law.'

9. February 7, 1838, he made his 'great speech for—Southern votes, in which he said: '*The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, is incompatible with the liberty of the European descendents.*'

CLAIMS OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

1. During the session of congress, 1835-6, he gave his casting vote in the United States Senate, in favor of a Bill prohibiting postmasters from delivering "any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery in any state, in which their circulation is prohibited by law."

'The object of this bill,' says Judge Jay, 'was to build around the slave states, a rampart against the assaults of light and truth.' It involved a surrender, by the general government, of the freedom of the press; as a precedent, prepared the way for the destruction of civil and religious liberty, and constituted every postmaster in slave states a mail rubber.

2. March, 1836, he declared in a letter to political friends in North Carolina, that should he be elected president, he would veto any bill passed by both houses of congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, 'against the wishes of the slaveholding states.'

3. March, 1837, in his inaugural he refers to the above declaration, and says, "It now only remains for me to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction."

4. March 27, 1840, he wrote to Walter Leake, of North Carolina, "these sentiments are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflection."

During the summer following he wrote to others in the same state, denying the constitutional right of congress to abolish slavery in the territories.

5. July, 1839. Fifty three kidnapped native Africans, while on board the Amistad, rose upon their Cuban purchasers, took command of the vessel, were deluded on to the coast of Connecticut, seized by officers of the general government and imprisoned. They were demanded by the Spanish authorities 'in order to their being tried by Spanish laws, which they have violated.' (i. e. hung.) These unfortunate persons, clearly free by the laws and treaty stipulations both of the U. States and of Spain, Mr. Van Buren sought to deliver up for trial 'beyond seas,' by attempting to overawe the courts, by ordering a public vessel to lie off the coast, that they might be hurried on board without the delay of an appeal, and by the following Order, by which, says John Q. Adams, 'he became the catchpole of foreign slaveholders:'

"The marshall of the United States for the district of Connecticut will deliver over to Lieutenant John S. Paine, of the United States Navy, and aid in conveying on board the schooner Grampus, under his command, all the negroes, late of the Spanish schooner Amistad, in his custody under process now pending before the circuit court of the United States for the district of Connecticut. For so doing, this order will be his warrant.

'Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

'By the President:

John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

See Doc. 185, 26th Congress. Also, Speech of J. Q. Adams before the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Fish Bones.—It is well known that there is much pain and danger resulting from the lodging of small fish bones in the throat. But perhaps it is not generally known that the white of an egg poured down the throat at such a time gives immediate relief. The reason is obvious. Small bones, like pins and needles, often lie across the passage into the stomach, slightly adhering by the points, the egg clings to them and carries them down. If this knowledge should ever come as acceptable to any one as it did to him who asks you to publish this, when during an hour of intense anxiety of mind he saw his beloved child relieved from suffering, and the prospect of a horrid death, then would the contributor and publisher be repaid a thousand fold.

There may be fools with wit; but there are none with judgment.

A wit and a fool in company, are like a crab and an oyster—the one watches till the other opens his mouth, that he may catch him up.

NEW VOLUME.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF ENLARGED DIMENSIONS.

Devoted to entertaining Literature, general intelligence from all parts of the world, politics, debates, commerce, arts and sciences, general criticism, and miscellaneous subjects.

A New Volume of this Journal was commenced on Saturday, the 28th ult., and is to be continued as usual every Saturday.

The plan and conduct of this Journal having now been so long before the public, the Proprietors flatter themselves that they may venture to express their hope that The Anglo American has sustained the pretensions which were originally asserted for it. This at least they can say, that they have faithfully endeavored to make it the vehicle of solid and useful information, polite literature of the most approving grade, interesting in its subjects, amusing and agreeable in its selections, pure in its morals, moderate in its discussions, and consistent in its principles.

The first Volume of this work is accompanied by a beautiful mezzotint engraving of King Louis Phillippe, which Portrait was presented to the subscribers who paid in advance for one year.—The forth coming Plate from this office consists of a magnificent full-length

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON,

executed in the highest style of art, and upon a splendid scale. In size it is 24 inches by 16 inches; it will be printed on super-imperial paper, and will be fully worthy of a place in the most distinguished apartment of any house, in short the Proprietors do not scruple to say that it will far surpass any other subject of American art on the same scale. This Portrait they design to present to *Yearly Subscribers only*, who shall have paid in advance. The Plate is just finished and will be ready for issue in a week or two.

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WILTON FACTORY.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers.—Wool will be manufactured on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:—

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45	c'ts per yard.
Common fulled cloth,	33 to 42	do
Satinetts, *including warp*,	30 to 37	do
Blankets, *2 yards wide*,	33 to 42	do
Flannel,	17 to 33	do
Pressed cloth,	25	do

The foregoing will be the prices if the wool is taken and the cloth delivered at the factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloth will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr., Agent.
East Wilton, June, 1842. 48tf

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Encourage Home Manufacture, and save 30 *per ct.*

HOLDEN'S AMERICAN LIQUID BLACKING is now decidedly the best article of the kind in the market, and is warranted to give satisfaction. It contains a greater quantity of Oil than blackings usually do, and is very beneficial to the leather.

It may be obtained, at wholesale and retail, of the Manufacturer, E. S. Holden, 42 Union Street, Boston.

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Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1843.

HENRY B. STANTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 10 State Street, (*up stairs*) Boston.

Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bankruptcy, Equity, Admiralty, &c.

References:—Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. Boston.
Daniel Cady, Esq., Johnstown.
Boston, Oct., 1842. New York.

JAMES G BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emigrants to it.